

# ARMY



# NAVY

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REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER  
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## THE ARMY.

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J. Donald Cameron, *Secretary of War.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Colonel Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*  
Washington, D. C. Colonel W. D. Whipple, *Asst. Adjt.-General.*

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. F. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry.  
Headquarters, in the field.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-Gen. John Pope:  
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:  
Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.  
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:  
Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angar:  
Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. Ord:  
Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Colonel G. Pennypacker: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.  
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A. G.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Centennial Anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the thirteen colonies and 3,000,000 of people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were offered. It seems fitting that, on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation, a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and the bounties which He had vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States, on the approaching 4th day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and religious associations may be most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the centenary of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of his favor and of His protection.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

### ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1876.

#### General Orders No. 49.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States will be observed by the Army as follows: At each military post and camp provided with Artillery and ammunition, a salute of thirteen guns will be fired at the dawn and also at the close of the day, and a national salute will be fired at meridian. Post commanders will provide such additional inexpensive observances, such as parades and so forth, as they may consider appropriate to the occasion, and

they may also, at their discretion, participate, with their commands, in any civil or military ceremonies taking place in the vicinity of their posts, to which they may be invited.

By command of General Sherman:  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1876.

#### General Orders No. 50.

The President directs that the following orders be issued:

1. Major-General J. M. Schofield will relieve Col. T. H. Ruger, Brevet Major-General, as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, by the 1st of Sept., 1876.

2. Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, in place of Major-Gen. Schofield, and will assume command July 1.

3. The Mil. Division of the South is discontinued, and the Department of the South is annexed to the Division of the Atlantic; the State of Alabama and the posts of Kentucky and Tennessee lying west of the Tennessee river, will be embraced within the Department of the Gulf. The military posts on the Gulf coast within the State of Florida will be included in the Department of the South.

4. Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 14th Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the South according to his brevet of Major-General. The next senior Colonel, G. Pennypacker, 16th Infantry, will temporarily command the Department until the arrival of Col. Ruger.

By command of General Sherman:  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt.-Gen.

#### G. O. 7, DIST. NEW MEXICO, June 6, 1876.

1. For the better preservation and security from theft of Arms, Post Commanders in this District will at once take measures to provide each Company Quarters at their Posts, with Arm Racks, secured by lock and key, and so made and arranged as to afford easy access in case of emergency, to the arms therein placed. The same to be under the constant care of a non-commissioned officer or reliable private, detailed for that purpose.

2. Commanding Officers of Posts in this District, will designate in orders, a reasonable hour at night, after which the Post Trader's store will be closed. On Sundays such stores will be closed for all business after 9:30 o'clock, A. M., and remain closed until the following morning.

3. Hereafter, when enlisted men are ordered to accompany wagons or trains on duty, they will be properly armed.

#### S. O. 73, DEPT. COLUMBIA, June 7, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of par. 1, G. O. No. 42, series of 1875, from the War Department, on the recommendation of the post commander, the ration of bread at Fort Klamath, Oregon, is increased from eighteen to twenty-two ounces.

#### S. O. 115, MIL. DIV. ATLANTIC, June 20, 1876.

Civilian employes hired for services in running the steam launches at certain posts in this Division, will be allowed after the 30th of June, 1876, the following compensation, and no more, to wit:

Captain \$100 per month. Engineer \$80 per month. Fireman \$50 per month.

The establishment of these rates of pay is not to be construed as carrying increased pay to employes now in service at a less rate, nor as authorizing the employment of a Captain, Engineer, or Fireman on launches where the duties are now performed by enlisted men.

#### G. O. 22, DEPT. PLATTE, June 19, 1876.

The District of the Black Hills, discontinued by G. O. No. 18, c. s., from these headquarters, is hereby restored temporarily; except that Fort Fetterman will not be comprised in it. The Headquarters of the District will be in the field, Lieut.-Col. Eugene A. Carr, 5th Cavalry, commanding.

#### G. O. 13, DEPT. MISSOURI, June 21, 1876.

G. O. No. 47, series of 1869, from these Headquarters, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

In accordance with paragraph 4, General Orders No. 19, series of 1869, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Post Adjutants are hereby designated as the officers in this Department who are to take charge of and receipt for the Signal property to be issued to each post.

They will instruct in the manual of the flag and torch such number of intelligent enlisted men, not less than four to each company at their respective posts, as the post commander may think necessary.

Post commanders will similarly instruct all commissioned officers at their posts (excepting medical officers and chaplains). Members of the signal classes will be excused from the performance of such other duties as will conflict with their instruction and practice.

In all drills the General Service Code will be the basis of practice, and in order that a proper remembrance of the code may be constantly retained, there will be at each post in this Department not less than two drills in signalling each week.

Regimental Adjutants are also required to make themselves acquainted with the system of signals adopted by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and will receipt for and make the required returns for the signal property issued to them for the use of their respective regiments, and will, when their regiments are acting independently from posts, act as instructors.

### PROMOTIONS.

THE bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army, now before the President for approval, will lead to the promotion of the twelve senior surgeons and twelve senior assistant surgeons as follows:

To be Colonels—Majors Joseph J. B. Wright, John M. Cuyler, Chas. McCormick, and Chas. H. Lamb.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors William J. Sloan, William S. King, James Simons, Charles C. Keeney, John F. Head, Lewis A. Edwards, John F. Hammond, and Elisha J. Baily.

These officers have served from twenty-nine to forty-three years each, and have each earned their promotion by length of service.

To be Majors.—Captains Joseph J. Woodward, Wm. H. Forwood, Ely McClellan, Samuel A. Storrow, William D. Wolverton, Albert Hartstuf, Charles R. Greenleaf, Bolivar Knickerbocker, J. V. D. Middleton, John H. Janeway, Henry R. Tilton, and Samuel M. Horton.

When the above promotions shall have been made there will be ten vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant.

### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. N. F. Martin, June 16, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas (S. O. 111, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. D. Weisel, to duty as post surgeon Fort Canby, W. T., and upon his arrival A. A. Surg. S. Hemenway will be relieved, and proceed to Camp Harney, Oregon, and report for temporary duty as post surgeon during absence of Asst. Surg. Bartholf.

W. Craig, A. A. Surg., June 15, will report to C. O. Alcatraz Island, Cal., to relieve Dr. H. M. Matthews, A. A. Surg., of duties at that post. Dr. Matthews will report to Medical Director, D. C., for annulment of contract (S. O. 61, D. Cal.).

#### DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. S. T. Cushing, Chief Commissary of the Department, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Newport Barracks, Ky., on official Department business (S. O. 83, D. S.).  
Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., C. O. O., June 10, to Baton Rouge, La., Vicksburg, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., on public business (S. O. 115, D. G.).

Major J. B. M. Potter, P. M., June 16, to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and Forts Lyon and Garland, Col., paying the troops to June 30, 1876. Commanding officers sending transportation to meet him, will be careful to send sufficient escort (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Major W. H. Johnson, P. D., June 16, will pay troops at Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to June 30, 1876 (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Major E. H. Brooke, P. D., June 16, will pay troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at Leavenworth Military Prison, to June 30, 1876. On completion of these payments he will proceed to Forts Larned, and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, paying troops to June 30, 1876. . . . (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Major D. Taylor, P. D., June 16, to Forts Gibson, Sill, and Reno, I. T., paying the troops to June 30, 1876. . . . (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Major F. Bridgman, P. D., June 16, will pay troops at Chicago, Ill., and then proceed to Rock Island, Arsenal, paying the troops at that point to June 30, 1876 (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Majors J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar, P. D., will, June 16, proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., paying troops stationed in District, except at Fort Garland, Col., to June 30, 1876 (S. O. 123, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. J. H. Bartholf, G. C.-M. Camp Harney, Or., June 10 (S. O. 67, D. Col.).

A. Surg. J. H. Janeway, G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., June 21 (S. O. 81, D. S.).

Surg. T. A. McParlin, June 14, Board to report on work at new hospital, Fort Marcy (S. O. 61, D. N. M.).

Major J. Roche, P. D.; Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M.; Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring, and Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., G. C.-M. Camp Lowell, A. T., June 26 (S. O. 73, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. A. L. Buffington, June 3, to San Antonio as witness before G. C.-M. (S. O. 103, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. W. Reed, will, upon his arrival at Fort Yuma, Cal., report to the C. O. for temporary duty, during absence of Asst. Surg. Loring (S. O. 73, D. A.).

Captain J. Simpson, A. Q. M., June 20, to Los Angeles, Cal., purchasing seventy-five mules for Q. M. Dept. for service in Arizona, and present them to Board for purchase of Cavalry horses, for inspection. Capt. Simpson also assigned as disbursing officer of Board (S. O. 71, D. A.).

To pay troops at the posts of Omaha Barracks, Forts Hartstuf and McPherson, North Platte and Sidney Barracks, Major Simeon Smith; for the posts of Camps Douglas, Stambaugh, and Brown, Forts Bridger, Cameron, and Hall, Major I. O. Dewey; for the posts of Forts Russell, Sanders, Steele, Laramie, and Fetterman, and Camps Cheyenne Depot, Robinson, and Sheridan and the troops stationed on the road between



Fort Laramie and Custer City, Major Wm. Arthur (S. O. 84, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen, June 22, to Fort Sully, D. T., for temporary duty as Post Surgeon during absence of Asst. Surg. H. K. Tilton (S. O. 79, D. D.)

Capt. J. F. Weston, Sub. Dept., is assigned to temporary duty, St. Paul, Minn.; he will also proceed to Forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Seward, Totten, and Pembina, D. T., and Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., and carry out instructions given him by Chief Commissary of Sub. of the Department. Upon completion of these duties Capt. Weston will report to these Headquarters, for further orders (S. O. 79, D. D.)

#### LEAVE GRANTED.

Two months, to take effect June 20, to visit Centennial Exhibition, Asst. Surg. J. H. Bartholf, Camp Harney, Oregon. No extension to this leave can be sanctioned by the Dept. commander, as upon the prompt return of the officer depends the granting of similar leaves to other officers (S. O. 69, D. Col.)

Ten days, June 14, McClure, A. P. G. (S. O. 81, D. S.)

Two months, with permission for an extension of one month, Chaplain G. P. Van Wyck (S. O. 21, D. S.)

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Perry, D. Q. M. G., San Antonio, Texas, further extended two months (S. O., June 20, W. D.)

Major H. C. Pratt, P. D., Omaha, Neb., extended two months (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

#### RELIEVED.

Surg. T. A. McParlin, will, June 12, relieve A. A. Surg. C. C. Gordon as Post Surgeon Fort Marcy (S. O. 60, D. N. M.)

Major E. H. Ludington, Asst. Inspector-General, June 22, from duty in this Dept. (S. O. 23, D. P.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,  
2d Q. M. DIST. MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,  
BOSTON, MASS., June 24, 1876.

On the 1st proximo, this office will be removed from No. 3 Bulfinch Street, to No. 159 High Street, Fort Hill Square, in this city.  
F. G. C. Lee, Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.  
Chief Q. M. of District.

Q. M. Employes.—In the offices of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Quartermaster Districts in this Division, the following employes, and no others, will be allowed after the 30th of June, 1876, to wit:

- 1 Clerk at \$150 per month.
- 1 Transportation Agent at \$125 per month.
- 1 Messenger at \$50 per month.

Where a clerk, transportation agent, or messenger, to be continued under this order, is now paid less than the sum herein fixed, no increase will be made without special authority from these Headquarters (S. O. 111, M. D. A.)

#### THE LINE.

##### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 24, 1876:

- Company K, 2d Cavalry, from Camp Sheridan, Neb., to Camp Robinson, Neb.
- Company I, 9th Infantry, from Camp Robinson, Neb., to Camp Sheridan, Neb.
- Company E, 18th Infantry, from Baton Rouge, La., to Little Rock, Ark.
- Company I, 16th Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Shreveport, La.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—Major J. Green, Capt. C. Bendire, Lieut. G. R. Bacon, members, and Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Harney, Or., June 10 (S. O. 67, D. Col.)

Lieut. W. H. Winters, R. Q. M., to superintend construction of the new Twelve-bed Hospital to be built at Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 63, D. Cal.)

Relieved.—Lieut. C. C. Creson, having completed duties assigned him S. O. 97, Headquarters M. R. S., St. Louis Barracks, Mo., will return to his proper station June 16 (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. Jackson, Fort Klamath, Or., extended one month (S. O., June 21, W. D.)

Change of Station.—Lieut. P. S. Bomus, June 8, is assigned for duty with Co. F, and will repair to Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 73, D. Col.)

Public Horses.—Authority granted Capt. M. Harris, June 6, to purchase from public stables one horse at actual cost, \$112 currency, provided he shall not take the horse of a trooper (S. O. 71, D. Col.)

Lieut. F. Fuger, R. Q. M., 4th Artillery, will turn over to Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, R. A., 1st Cavalry, funds for purchase of five horses for D. 1st Cavalry, and one horse for Light Battery B, 4th Artillery. Lieut. Boutelle will act as A. A. Q. M. in payment for and shipment of the horses to Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 63, D. Cal.)

S. G. Going, Vet. Surg., June 12, will report to Board of Officers at Camp Halleck, Nev., to assist in inspection of horses to be purchased for Co. I; he will also inspect and report upon condition and care of horses now in Co. I (S. O. 60, D. Cal.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. E. Fort D. A. Russell, A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Steele, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Robinson, Neb.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Detached Service.—Lieut. R. E. Whitman, June 19, accompanied by Wm. Chambers, Q. M. employé, for

the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses in Omaha, Neb., and other desirable points (S. O. 79, D. P.)

Change of Station.—Co. H, June 22, at Fort McPherson, Neb., will, without delay, take post at the North Platte Bridge, on the road leading from Sidney to Camp Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 83, D. P.)

Major C. H. Carlton, promoted from captain, 10th Cavalry, to join regiment, Department of the Platte (S. O., June 21, W. D.)

Recruits.—To Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., 67 for this regiment, to be forwarded (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. F. H. I. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. E. Fort Elliott, Tex.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. L. O. Parker, June 19, to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Infantry, Judge-Advocate, as witness (S. O. 125, D. M.)

Capt. W. O. Connell, June 17, from St. Louis, Mo., to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Infantry, Judge-Advocate, as witness (S. O. 124, D. M.)

Capt. J. A. Wilcox will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Camp Supply, I. T., and report to Capt. Smith, 19th Infantry, J. A. of G. C.-M., as witness (S. O. 127, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Wm. H. Emory.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hays, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C.T.

\* Sioux Campaign. Address via Fort Laramie.

Recruits.—To Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 68 for this regiment, to be forwarded (S. O., June 26, W. D.)

Big Horn Expedition.—Lieut. W. C. Forbush, June 17, to proceed from Fort Hays, Kan., to Fort Laramie, W. T., to report to Lieut.-Col. E. A. Carr, commanding battalion of regiment now in the field (S. O. 125, D. M.)

General Emory.—The bill authorizing the President to retire Col. Wm. H. Emory, of this regiment, with the rank of brigadier-general, having passed both Houses, the necessary orders will be issued in a few days, carrying his name to the list of officers retired under special acts of Congress. For some months past Gen. Emory has been on duty in Washington as President of the Retiring Board. The following officers will be benefitted by Gen. Emory's good fortune: Lieut.-Col. Wesley Merritt, 9th Cavalry, will take command of this regiment; Major Elmer Otis, 1st Cavalry, will be promoted lieutenant-colonel 9th Cavalry, and Captain George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, will succeed to a majority in his own regiment, vice Otis. This will leave the dashing cavalry leader, George A. Custer, the senior lieutenant-colonel in that arm of the service, and therefore the first on the list for promotion.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and B. F. K. Camp Lowell, I. T.; A. D. E. I. Camp Grant, A.T.; F. Fort Whipple, A.T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, J. A. of G. C.-M. Camp Lowell, A. T., June 26 (S. O. 73, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and B. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Leave of Absence.—One month, June 19, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, to Capt. C. A. Hartwell, Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 113, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. K. L. Ft Union, N. M.; E. I. Ft Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McKee, N. M.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to Capt. F. S. Dodge, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O., June 24, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. G. I. L. Fort Lincoln, Tex.; B. E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. K. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Texas

Detached Service.—Lieuts. S. R. Colladay, C. R. Ward, H. I. Gasman, members, and Lieut. M. M. Maxon, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Concho, June 22 (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Lieut. R. H. Pratt, G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., June 21 (S. O. 81, D. S.)

Capt. J. M. Kelley, June 16, will conduct a detachment recruits for 24th Infantry, 20 enlisted men and one selected recruit, Co. E, of this regiment, and 50 horses and 50 mules to the camp on Pecos river; also 6 recruits 8th Cavalry, to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Relieved.—Capt. J. M. Kelley, June 16, as member of Board for purchase of cavalry horses (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Change of Station.—Major N. B. McLaughlen, promoted from captain, 4th Cavalry, to join regiment, Department of Texas (S. O., June 21, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R.I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Henry, Md.; B. Fort Fort, Md.; D. E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; G. Charleston, S. C.; I. L. Fort Macon, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y.; L. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; H. M. Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.

Fort Hamilton.—Col. G. W. Getty, Surg. J. M. Cuyler, M. D., Asst. Surg. C. Ewen, and Lieut. J. D.

C. Hoskins, R. Q. M., will assemble at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday, June 29, for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the new hospital, just completed at that post; whether it is satisfactorily built, and according to the plans and specifications. The junior member will act as recorder (S. O. 119, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. C. F. Presidio, Cal.; K. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; H. Point San Jose, Cal.; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.

Horses.—Lieut. F. Fuger, R. Q. M., will turn over to Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, R. A., 1st Cavalry, funds for purchase of five horses for D. 1st Cavalry, and one horse for Light Battery B, 4th Artillery. Lieut. Boutelle will act as A. A. Q. M. in payment for and shipment of the horses to Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 63, D. Cal.)

Change of Station.—Major A. Piper, promoted from captain, 3d Artillery, to join regiment, Department of California (S. O., June 21, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Tampa.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. F. T. Dent, Capt. E. C. Bainbridge, Lieut. E. T. Brown, members, and Lieut. W. H. Coffin, J. A. of G. C.-M. St. Augustine, Fla., June 21 (S. O. 81, D. S., June 14.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to Lieut. J. Curry, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 117, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and G. I. K. D. E. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. Ft. Rice; C. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, June 20, to Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, Lower Brule Agency, D. T., to apply at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Missouri for extension of ten days (S. O. 78, D. D.)

Recruits.—Major B. Du Barry, June 20, C. S., will turn over to Capt. R. H. Offley, commanding detachment of sixteen recruits, twelve dollars subsistence funds, for purchase of liquid coffee en route from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Yankton, D. T., at the rate of two quarts of liquid coffee per man per day, in lieu of coffee and sugar in kind (S. O. 78, D. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Whenton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. Jackson Barracks, La.; H. Natchitoches; D. St. Marks, La.; G. Coushatta, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; K. Shreveport, La.; B. Baton Rouge Bks, La.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect August 1, to apply for extension of two months, to Lieut. J. Hale, Adj., Jackson Barracks, La. (S. O. 118, D. G.)

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Brooke, June 23, relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will proceed to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and take station (S. O. 118, D. G.)

Movements of Troops.—Co. B, June 23, is relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and will proceed to Baton Rouge Barracks, La., and there take post (S. O. 118, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Steele, W. T.; B. Cp. Brown, W. T.; C. D. F. I. Ft Fetterman, W. T.; G. Fort Sanders, W. T.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

Transfer.—Lieut. H. E. Robinson, from Co. C to Co F (S. O., June 23, W. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. D. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.

Detached Service.—Lieut. G. W. Baird, June 22, on G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 23 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. K. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilkins, Major T. S. Dunn, Capt. G. M. Brayton, A. T. Smith, J. N. Andrews, W. S. Worth and C. M. Bailey, G. C.-M. Camp Lowell, June 26 (S. O. 73, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

\* In the Field, Sioux Expedition.

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Concho, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; H. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, June 16, will report to Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry, for duty with detachment of recruits for Fort Clark and camp on Pecos river (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Capt. F. E. Lacey and Lieut. S. H. Lincoln, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, June 22 (S. O. 111, D. T.)

Lieut. W. T. Duggan, June 16, will receive from Lieut. E. Donovan, 24th Infantry, detachment of recruits for 10th Cavalry, 24 enlisted men (S. O. 111, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft Brown, Tex.; H. Ft Concho Tex.

Detached Service.—Lieut. F. F. Kislingsbury, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, June 22 (S. O. 111, D. T.)



**12TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. J. H. Hurst, to Camp Wright, Cal., by June 25, and turn over to U. S. Indian Agent at the Round Valley Reservation the Military Reserve of Camp Wright, and all buildings, fencing, etc., thereunto belonging, for use of Interior Department until they may be again required by the War Department (S. O. 59, D. Cal.).

**13TH INFANTRY.** Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.

**Change of Station.**—Lieut. Col. H. A. Morrow, June 19, with Co. E, will proceed from Baton Rouge Barracks, La., to Little Rock Barracks, Ark., and there take post (S. O. 115, D. G.).

**14TH INFANTRY.** Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K, at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., June 5, will accompany Dept. Commander to Astoria, Oregon, and return (S. O. 70, D. Col.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Ten days, to Lieut. C. B. Western, recruiting officer, Cleveland, Ohio (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

**15TH INFANTRY.** Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. C. McKibbin and Lieut. G. A. Cornish, June 14, Board to report work on new hospital at Fort Marcy (S. O. 61, D. N. M.).

Lieut. H. P. Sherman, June 12, will relieve Capt. A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 60, D. N. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and K. Newport Barracks, Ky.; A. E. Lancaster, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

**Detached Service.**—Col. G. Pennypacker, to Newport Barracks, stopping en route at Department Headquarters. On completion of this duty he will return to Nashville, Tenn. (S. O. 84, D. S.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, with permission for extension of two months, Lieut. S. R. Whitall, to take effect on the return of Capt. H. A. Theaker from detached service (S. O. 20, M. D. S., June 12.).

**Movement of Troops.**—The telegraphic instructions of June 19, directing C. O. Little Rock Barracks, Ark., to send Co. I to take post at Shreveport, La., are confirmed (S. O. 115, D. G.).

**17TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; E. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; G. H. Ft. Lincoln D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.

**18TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. G. N. Bomford, G. C. M. St. Augustine, Fla., June 21 (S. O. 81, D. S.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, Capt. W. H. McLaughlin, June 16 (S. O. 83, D. S.).

**19TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, to report at these Headquarters, June 19 (S. O. 126, D. M.).

Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, June 22, on special duty measuring a road from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Salt Lake, U. T. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. of the party (S. O. 127, D. M.).

**20TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln.

**21ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Detached Service.**—Capt. P. Collins and Lieut. T. F. Riley, G. C. M. Camp Harney, Or., June 10 (S. O. 67, D. Col.).

Lieut. W. Wittich, May 31, to conduct to Fort Klamath, Oregon, four enlisted men of Cos. B, 1st Cavalry, and F, of this regiment, now at Fort Vancouver (S. O. 67, D. Col.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, to take effect June 10, to visit Centennial Exhibition, Capt. R. Pollock, Fort Vancouver, W. T. No extension to this leave can be sanctioned by Dept. Commander, as upon the prompt return of the officer depends the granting of similar leaves to other officers (S. O. 70, D. Col.).

One month, June 8, with permission to apply at Division Headquarters for extension one month, and to Adjutant-General of the Army for further extension three months, Lieut. E. B. Racem, Fort Boise, I. T. (S. O. 73, D. Col.).

**Change of Station.**—Lieut. E. R. Theller, June 8, from Fort Lapwai, I. T., to Fort Boise, I. T., and assume command of post (S. O. 73, D. Col.).

Lieut. K. H. Fletcher, June 8, on completion of present duty, will repair to station of his company, Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 73, D. Col.).

**22ND INFANTRY.** Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. F. H. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; D. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Macdowd, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**Rejoin.**—At expiration of seven days specified in telegram from these Headquarters of the 23d inst., Capt. M. Hooton will proceed from Fort Porter, N. Y., to his station at Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 119, M. D. A.).

**23RD INFANTRY.** Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartneff, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., as A. A. Q. M. of Board to purchase cavalry horses (S. O. 79, D. P.).

Capt. G. K. Brady, Lieuts. L. R. Stille and E. B. Bolton, on Board Survey, June 21, to examine and report upon public stores delivered to the Depot Quartermaster at Cheyenne, during coming fiscal year, reported to have sustained loss or damage in transit; also on Board to report upon supplies presented at Q. M. Depot, Cheyenne, under contracts for coming fiscal year (S. O. 81, D. P.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, June 20, to apply for extension of one month, to Major A. J. Dallas, Omaha Barracks, Neb. (S. O. 80, D. P.).

One month, June 20, to Col. J. C. Davis, Omaha Barracks, Neb. (S. O. 80, D. P.).

**24TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. E. Donovan, June 16, will proceed with detachment of recruits for this regiment, 55 enlisted men, to Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 111, D. T.).

Lieut. M. C. Wessels, June 17, to San Antonio, as witness G. C. M. (S. O. 112, D. T.).

**25TH INFANTRY.** Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1876.**

Post Chaplain Norman Badger—Died June 5, 1876, at Fort Concho, Texas.

**Officers Registered.**—At Hdqrs M. D. Atlantic, June 30, 1876: Capt. J. C. Bates, 20th Infantry; R. T. O'Beirne and R. Pollock, 21st Infantry; and Wm. Dickinson, U. S. A.; Lieuts. T. C. Woodbury, 16th Infantry; E. H. Totten, 5th Artillery; R. H. Young, 4th Infantry; and S. J. Mulhall, 14th Infantry; Asst. Surg. B. Knickerbocker, U. S. A.

**Target practice in the Department of Texas, for March, 1876, showing company making best target at specified distances:**

Distance.	Co.	Regiment.	Posts.	Company Commander.	Per cent
650 yards.....	B	25th Inf	Ft. Quitman.	Capt. Bentzon.	.43
400 ".....	L	34th Inf	Ringgold B'ks.	Lieut. James.	.46
350 ".....	G	34th Inf	"	Capt. Johnson.	.73
300 ".....	B	11th Inf	Ft. Richardson	Capt. Conrad.	.65
250 ".....	E	11th Inf	"	Capt. Wilcox.	.77
200 ".....	K	11th Inf	"	Lieut. Sage.	.74
150 ".....	K	11th Inf	"	Lieut. Sage.	.89
100 ".....	H	11th Inf	Ft. Concho.	Lt. Kisselgubury	.83
50 ".....	I	25th Inf	Ft. Davis.	Capt. Lawson.	.86

**NOTE.**—All the companies in the Department practiced in March, except those at Fort McKavett.

E. O. C. Ord, Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

#### ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

**Changes of Station.**—Sup. P. J. O'Rourke (recently appointed) to Danville, Va., and assume charge of National Cemetery (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

Com. Sergt. Birdsell, relieved at Camp McDowell, A. T., and will report to Fort Rice, D. T., for duty, relieving Com. Sergt. E. Tuebner, who will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty (S. O., June 21, W. D.). Hosp. Stewards L. Pauly and F. Omels, to Fort Leavenworth, and report to Commanding General, for assignment (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

**Discharged.**—H. C. Funk, Gen. Service, to date June 1, 1876 (S. O. 67, D. Col.). For continuous good conduct, from U. S. M. P. at Fort Leavenworth: John Rile, June 21, 1876; Michael Murphy, June 23, 1876; James Perry, June 23, 1876, and Chas. Moore, June 29, 1876 (S. O. 125, D. M.).

W. Adams, 6th Cavalry, without character; P. Meehan, Ord. Det., Benicia Arsenal (S. O., June 24, W. D.); C. L. Erbach, alias C. East, 1st Cavalry; J. R. Meadville, alias J. Meadwell, D. 7th Cavalry (S. O., June 24, W. D.).

W. W. Tawest, G. S., now with Signal Service Det., at Fort Whipple; J. Smith (1st) and W. H. Jones, G. S. Det., at Leavenworth M. P., without character (S. O., June 23, W. D.). F. Wilson, C. 4th Artillery, on account of fraudulent enlistment and bad conduct (S. O., June 29, W. D.).

Musicians E. Traynor, 1st 20th Infantry, with forfeiture of retained pay (S. O., June 21, W. D.); Recruits W. Mullen, G. S., and J. Furger, M. S., without character, to date Jan. 3, 1876 (S. O., June 21, W. D.).

W. D. Tibbitts, C. 3d Infantry; J. J. Shortell, Ord. Det., at Washington Arsenal, and S. Armstead, G. S., at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 24, W. D.). Hosp. Steward T. W. Kennedy (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

J. Bell, E. 21st Infantry, without character, with forfeiture of retained pay; 2d Class Private M. Boice, E. Battalion of Engineers, February 5, 1876; N. A. Fitzgerald, C. 8th Cavalry; Unass. Recruit C. Sheppard, M. S., St. Louis Barracks, without character (S. O., June 22, W. D.).

C. Daley, H. 1st Infantry (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

**Furloughs.**—For three months, June 16, to Sergt. T. H. Cooper, G. 19th Infantry (S. O. 134, D. M.).

For two months, June 17, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, to Chief Musician C. Spiegel, Band 9th Cavalry (S. O. 134, D. M.).

Three months, June 22, to L. Aggel, H. 19th Infantry (S. O. 127, D. M.). One month extension furlough heretofore granted C. Semmler, K. 5th Infantry, June 22 (S. O. 127, D. M.).

**Transfer.**—T. Peyton, 1st 5th Cavalry, to A. 4th Cavalry, at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O., June 23, W. D.).

**Soldiers' Home.**—John Getts, late G. 2d Artillery, to the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia (S. O., June 24, W. D.).

**Mitigated.**—F. Wolf, M. 3d Cavalry, reduced to two years (G. C. M. O. 85, H. Q. A.). Confinement in case of C. B. Sherrod, late A. 3d Cavalry, reduced to two years (G. C. M. O. 84, H. Q. A.). Confinement in case of S. Simmons, C. 1st Cavalry, now at Alcatraz Island, reduced to two years (G. C. M. O. 83, H. Q. A.).

**Re-enlisted.**—Herman C. Funk, June 1, Gen. Service, and detailed for duty in office of A. A. G. (S. O. 88, D. Col.).

**Sentence Remitted.**—W. Brown, G. P., Alcatraz Island, Cal., so much as remains unexpired on the 18th June (S. O. 78, M. D. P.). The unexpired portion, June 21, military convict J. Adams (formerly Private H. 7th Cavalry (S. O. 116, D. G.). Unexpired sentence in case of H. W. Moore, Battery M, 3d Artillery, on the 28th June (S. O. 115, M. D. A.).

so much of imprisonment of J. P. Doyle, and C. Stough, G. P., Fort Klamath, Or., as remains unexpired June 10, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (S. O. 65, D. Col.). Unexpired portion, June 23, W. J. Daly, A. 13th Infantry (S. O. 118, D. C.).

E. Moran, late H. 12th Infantry, wearing of a ball and chain

and confinement reduced to six years (G. C. M. O. 88, H. Q. A.). W. J. Carr, B. 13th Infantry, wearing of a ball and chain, period of confinement reduced to three years (G. C. M. O. 87, H. Q. A.). Unexpired sentence in case of C. Ellis, C. 2nd Infantry (S. O. 119, M. D. A.).

**Sentence.**—M. Gallagher, May 27, A. 20th Infantry, dishonorably discharged, loss of all pay, at hard labor three months (G. C. M. O. 83, D. D.). E. C. Hine, A. 25th Infantry, June 8, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, at hard labor seven years (G. C. M. O. 19, D. T.). Musician M. Gallagher, D. 20th Infantry, May 27, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, eighteen months confinement (G. C. M. O. 82, D. D.).

J. O'Brien, E. 6th Infantry, May 20, dishonorably discharged, loss of all pay (G. C. M. O. 33, D. D.). J. Larity, C. 8th Cavalry, June 8, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and two years (G. C. M. O. 19, D. T.). W. Stein, I. 8th Cavalry, June 8, dishonorably discharged, loss of all pay, three years (G. C. M. O. 19, D. T.). E. R. Adair, C. 11th Infantry, June 8, dishonorably discharged, loss of all pay, two years (G. C. M. O. 19, D. T.).

R. Little, A. 6th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, loss of all pay, confined five years; J. Moulthrop, I. 6th Cavalry, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, confined one year; A. Berry, L. 6th Cavalry, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged; J. Demsey, H. 6th Cavalry, forfeit all pay, dishonorably discharged, and confined at hard labor five years (G. O. 18, D. A.).

E. Welsh, C. 3d Infantry, June 16, dishonorably discharged, forfeit all pay, and three years (G. C. M. O. 20, D. G.).

First Sergt. C. B. Kneadler, C. 13th Infantry, reduced to the rank of a private soldier; to forfeit ten dollars per month for four months (G. C. M. O. 21, D. G.). Corp'l L. La Roche, C. 13th Infantry, June 17, reduced to the rank of a private soldier; to forfeit ten dollars per month for four months (G. C. M. O. 21, D. G.). J. A. Abos, B. 7th Cavalry, forfeit all pay, at hard labor one year (G. C. M. O. 89, H. Q. A.).

**Court-martial Review.**—From G. C. M. O. 25, June 8, Dept. of the South—Gen. McDowell, commanding, in the case of a First Sergeant of artillery, sentence "to be reduced to the rank," we make the following extract: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. On the unanimous recommendation of the court the sentence is—on account of the good character, long and faithful service of the accused—remitted. The occasion is taken to warn non-commissioned officers, and especially the First Sergeants of companies, not to become pawnbrokers or money-lenders to the men. Such practices interfere with the proper discharge of their duties."

**Base Ball.**—The most interesting game of base ball witnessed in Columbia, S. C., was played on the garrison grounds, June 15, between the Columbias, of Columbia, and the R. F. Bates Club, Co. G, 18th Infantry. The score was as follows:

R. F. BATES.	R. O.	COLUMBIA.	R. O.
Bayeroff, c.....	3	Swygert, c.....	1
Garvey, c.....	3	Melton, ss.....	0
Smith, ss.....	3	Morris, p.....	1
Tyack, r. f.....	3	Gentry, c.....	4
Hamilton, 3d b.....	3	Miller, 1st b.....	2
Burke, l. f.....	2	Reed, 2d b.....	2
Boyer, p.....	1	Solomon, r. f.....	1
Riley, 1st b.....	1	Sloan, 3d b.....	1
Griffith, 2d b.....	2	Friday, l. f.....	0

Total..... 18 27 Total..... 15 27  
Time of game—1 hour, 55 minutes. Umpire—Sergt. Stine, Co. H, 18th Infantry.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Crook's command, which left camp at Goose Creek, June 16, in search of the Sioux, met them on the Rosebud, June 17, where they had a severe fight, as will be seen by the official report herewith published:

CHICAGO, June 23, 1876.

General E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch from General Crook is forwarded for the information of the General of the Army:

CAMP ON THE SOUTH OF TONGUE RIVER,  
WYOMING, June 19,  
via FORT FETTERMAN, June 23.

Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

Returned to camp to-day, having marched as indicated in my last telegram. When about forty miles from here, on Rosebud Creek, Montana, on the morning of the 17th inst., the scouts reported Indians in the vicinity, and within a few moments we were attacked in force, the fight lasting several hours. We were near the mouth of a deep cañon through which the creek ran. The sides were very steep, covered with pine, and apparently impregnable. The village was supposed to be at the other end, about eight miles off. They displayed a strong force at all points, occupying so many and such covered places that it was impossible to correctly estimate their numbers. The attack, however, showed that they anticipated that they were strong enough to thoroughly defeat the command. During the engagement I tried to throw a strong force through the cañon, but I was obliged to use it elsewhere before it had gotten to the supposed location of the village. The command finally drove the Indians back in great confusion, following them several miles, the scouts killing a good many during the retreat. Our casualties were nine men killed and fifteen wounded of the Third Cavalry, two wounded of the Second Cavalry, three men wounded of the Fourth Infantry, and Captain Henry, of the Third Cavalry, severely wounded in the face. It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss of the Indians, many being killed in the rocks, and others being gotten off before we got possession of that part of the field, thirteen dead bodies being left. We remained on the field that night, and having nothing but what each man carried himself, we were obliged to retire to the train to properly care for our wounded, who were transported here on mule-litters. They are now comfortable and all doing well. I expect to find those Indians in rough places all the time, and so have ordered five companies of infantry, and shall not probably make any extended movement until they arrive. The officers and men behaved with marked gallantry during the engagement.

CROOK, Brigadier General.

The movement of General Terry, indicated in his despatch of the 12th inst., leads me to believe that he is at or near the Rosebud about this time. He has formed a junction with Gibbon, and will undoubtedly take up the fight which Crook discontinued for want of supplies, and to take care of his wounded. I communicated to General Crook, by courier from Fetterman, the position and intentions of General Terry. He must have received it before this date.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

According to other apparently authentic accounts,



General Crook's command engaged consisted of 1,300 men, and the opposing force, of 2,500 Sioux under Sitting Bull.

The active column of the expedition left the camp for supplies established on Goose Creek early on the morning of June 16, General Crook at its head, intending to penetrate northward to the grand Sioux village, with the hope of reaching it and learning its designs before being obliged to fight. His plan was to repeat the achievement of last winter with more complete success. The five companies of infantry, with a party of twenty civilians, were mounted on mules borrowed from the pack train, and only four days' rations and one blanket were allowed each man as luggage. No means of transportation were taken, except riding horses and mules, and two sumpter mules to carry hospital necessities and pioneer tools. A force so well equipped for rapid and effective service never before moved against the Sioux. Two hundred and fifty Snakes and Crows marched as scouts, provided with Government arms, led by Chiefs Louisiane Cosgrove, Old Crow, Medicine Crow and Good Heart.

The Sioux fought with much determination, and were well handled. The Crows and Snakes were also full of enthusiasm, but not very manageable, preferring to fight on their "own hook" to acting in obedience to General Crook's orders. They displayed great courage, and to one of them Captain Henry is said to owe his life; severely wounded in a charge, a Snake Indian stood over his body and protected him from the Sioux till some of the cavalry made a dash and recovered their officer. The left of the line, under Colonel Royall, suffered most from the enemy's fire. Among the features of the fight was the individual heroism of the enlisted men and the friendly Indians. Old Crow, single handed, rescued Sergeant Von Moll when the latter was surrounded by enemies who only obtained one scalp, while the allies boasted of thirteen Sioux topknots. The casualties comprise in the Second Cavalry, wounded, Sergeant O'Donnell (D) and Private Steiner (B). In the Third Cavalry, killed, Sergeants Marshall (B), Newkirk (L); Privates Roe (B), Allen and Flynn (I), Bennett, Potts, Connors and Mitchell (L); wounded, Sergeants Enoch (I), Cook, Edwards, Snow, Cramer (L); Corporal Cardy (I); Privates Broderman, Featherby (B), Smith, Stewart, O'Brien, Lossey and Boeskey (I). One Snake scout was killed and three Snakes and four Crows were wounded. General Crook had a horse shot under him. As the above despatch shows, Generals Terry and Gibbon are now on the trail. Although we have before given an account of the composition of these last named columns, we here republish the official order as to General Terry's Staff:

[IN THE FIELD.]  
CAMP NEAR FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.,  
May 14th, 1876.

G. F. O. No. 1.

The Department Commander hereby assumes, in person, the command of the force organized for field operations. The following named officers will act upon the staff:

Captain E. W. Smith, 18th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, Chief Medical Officer.

Captain O. E. Nichols, Ordnance Department.

1st Lieutenant H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, Quartermaster.

1st Lieutenant Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant Nowlan will discharge his duties upon the staff of the Department Commander in addition to those of Regimental Quartermaster.

The Indian Scouts will report to Lieutenant Colonel Custer, 7th Cavalry, for duty with his regiment. All interpreters, guides and other civil employees in the pay of the Quartermaster's Department will report to Lieutenant H. J. Nowlan, Quartermaster of the force in the field, to be by him assigned to duty under direction of the Department Commander.

By COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL TERRY:

Ed. W. Smith, Captain, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

We have very full advices as to General Terry's movements from May 31 to June 12. That officer had then reached camp on the Yellowstone river, near the mouth of Powder river. His march had been without especial incident, excepting a snow storm—unprecedented as to season—until June 2, when scouts from General Gibbon's column were met, and a communication effected with the latter about June 5. Here supplies which had been sent by water awaited General Terry's command, which was subsequently divided into two detachments. One of nine companies of cavalry and a detachment of Indian scouts, with a pack train loaded with supplies for 15 days, under General Custer, would move up the Tongue river some distance, and then marching due west would strike the Rosebud; while another detachment of cavalry would move up the south valley of the Yellowstone from mouth of Tongue to mouth of Rosebud, eventually meeting Custer's force. At that time Terry and Gibbon had discovered that the Indians were in heavy force on the banks of the Rosebud.

In another place we publish a letter from our own correspondent with General Crook's column; giving in detail the preparations for the Big Horn Expedition, which we have heretofore alluded to.

**THE SACRAMENTO UNION** says: The Army mule is a perfect Chesterfield of an animal in comparison with the native California mustang. It was the mustang that invented the noble art of bucking. We are aware that the Army mule has experienced in that direction, but no other animal but the California mustang ever caused his rider to describe a parabolic curve of the same extent, nor can the man who has not been bucked by a California mustang at all conceive the process. The victim, while undergoing it, would infinitely prefer being delivered to an Hyrcanian tiger or a Lernaean hydra or a Numidian lion for immediate mastication and when the operation is completed, and by a merciful dispensation of fate he is landed upon the crown of his head in the nearest pile of road metal, with a dislocated spinal column and a pang in every nerve, muscle, sinew and bone, he regards the author of his woes with a horror and a detestation far surpassing the emotion that would be evoked by contemplation of the most forbidding antediluvian saurian. Professor Owen ever revived for the satisfaction of the curious

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

**THE Fortune** was put out of commission at Washington on the 23d inst.

The tug **Seaweed** arrived at Port Royal on the 24th instant.

The **Monongahela** expects to be in Norfolk about the 1st July, when she goes out of commission.

The Court-martial in the case of Pay Inspector Carpenter expect to get through this week.

The **Alaska** expects to reach Boston August 1 from the European station.

The **Tallapoosa** will leave Washington early next week on a visit to the several Navy-yards East.

The **Gettysburg** was put out of commission at Washington on the 26th inst.

THOMAS WOOD, son of Chief Eng. Wood, U. S. N., has successfully passed an examination for appointment in the Marine Corps.

The Naval Medical Examining Board, of which Medical Director Wm. Grier is president, will adjourn on July 1, to convene again on Sept. 15 next.

The practice-ships **Constellation** and **Mayflower** left Annapolis on the 26th—the former for Buzzard's Bay, via New York, and the latter for Philadelphia.

An officer of the Navy, of experience, is to be detailed to extend the courtesies to foreign vessels visiting the Centennial.

A NUMBER of the Swedish Commissioners and members of the United States Centennial Commission attended divine service aboard the Swedish corvette **Norkopsing**, lying in the Delaware, June 25.

The Court-martial, of which Commo. J. A. W. Nicholson was president, at the Naval Academy, was dissolved on the 27th inst. The court has considered the cases of Cadet Midshipmen Mason, Osterhaut and Tracy.

Of the class of Cadet Midshipmen which entered the Academy in 1873, one fourth graduated last week. There were originally 110, and the graduates, of that year's entry, are 29. The remaining members of the graduating class entered in 1871.

The **Hartford** passed Key West a few days since en route to Port Royal. On her arrival at Port Royal she is to proceed to Philadelphia to relieve the U. S. S. **Congress** at that place. A later despatch says the **Hartford** arrived at Port Royal June 27. All well on board.

**ARRIVALS** at the N. Y. Hotels for the week: "Everett," Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, Captain C. P. Patterson; "Westminster," Lieutenant Herbert Winslow; "Fifth Avenue," Lieutenant W. W. Gilpatrick; "Gibsey," Paymaster G. E. Hendee, Lieutenant G. C. Reiter; "Albemarle," Paymaster A. T. Pritchard.

AMONG the visitors to the Exhibition, June 23, was Prince Oscar Charles Auguste, Duke of Gothland, and son of the King of Sweden, who was accompanied by a number of the midshipmen of the Swedish corvette **Norkopsing**, now in the Delaware. The visit of the Prince is understood to be informal, as his rank is simply that of a cadet, and it is the expressed wish of the King that his son should be treated only as any other midshipman would be treated. The **Norkopsing**, before leaving American waters, is expected to visit Annapolis.

THE President and Directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts gave a delightful reception June 26 to distinguished strangers. Among celebrities present were the following: Commander Percira Pinto, of the Brazilian frigate **Nietheroy**, and all the principal officers of the ship; all the naval officers of his Swedish Majesty's corvette **Norkopsing**. Prince Oscar Charles, who was invited as a midshipman, did not come. The officers attached to the League Island Navy-yard and to the U. S. ships **St. Louis**, **Congress**, **Potomac** and **Alarm** were also among the guests.

COMMODORE John C. Howell, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, visited League Island Navy-yard, June the 23d, and was saluted with 11 guns. The yard was also visited, June 24, by Vice Admiral Joaquin Raenundo de Lamare, of the Brazilian Navy, who inspected the yard, and expressed the wish that his visit should be considered an unofficial one, and, therefore, requested not to be saluted. The Swedish corvette **Norkopsing**, Captain D'Ankacrona's visit, was returned on June 24th, by Captain C. H. Wells, Commandant of League Island Station, and was saluted with 9 guns on leaving, which was returned with a like number by the U. S. S. **Congress**, Captain Earl English, senior naval officer afloat in the Delaware River.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The occasion for saying anything very pointed in praise of the pluck and heroism of the men and officers on the Revenue service comes very seldom, and, therefore, it seems no more than right that the story of the gallantry of the officers and crew of the cutter **Fessenden** should be told to the world. June 16, the huge railway ferry-boat **Union** burned at the dock at Port Huron, on the St. Clair river. The **Fessenden** was lying near her, not steamed up, and her officers and men did most gallant service in trying to save the **Union** by fighting the fire and scuttling her. The word was passed that a woman and child were still below, and the lads sprang to the rescue with alacrity and, at the risk of their own lives, saved them. They were headed by Third Lieut. Burke in some of their most determined work on the burning boat, and finally were driven overboard into the river. Burke could not swim and narrowly escaped drowning. The firemen and citizens of Port Huron are loud in their praises of the **Fessenden's** crew."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 22.—Pay Director Thos. H. Looker, to resume duties at the Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., on the 30th June.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Crowninshield, to regard himself inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st July.

JUNE 26.—Assistant Surgeon C. J. Nourse, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Gunner C. Stuart, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 27.—Master B. Leech, to the Plymouth, at Port Royal, S. C., on the 8th July.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 21.—Lieutenant W. Welch, from the Plymouth on the 7th June, and placed on sick leave.

Surgeon J. H. Kidder, from special duty connected with the Transit of Venus, and placed on sick leave.

JUNE 23.—Paymaster H. Washington, from temporary duty at the Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, on the 30th June, and also from duty at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to settle accounts.

JUNE 23.—Captain J. Young, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th June, and ordered to command the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 18th July next from San Francisco, Cal.

Commander C. J. McDougal, from the command of the Saco, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Lieutenant J. G. Green, from the Ashcroft, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant G. F. Wilkins, from the Hydrographic Office on the 30th June, and ordered to the Ashcroft, Asiatic Station, as executive, per steamer of 1st August from San Francisco.

Lieutenant C. Belknap, from the Naval Academy on the 30th June, and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st August from San Francisco.

Lieutenant Commanders J. Schouler, and A. G. Caldwell, Lieutenants A. Walker and S. A. Simons, from the Naval Academy on the 30th June, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander D. W. Mallan, Lieutenant R. E. Carmody, Master A. M. Thackara, Ensign J. H. Bull, Passed Assistant Surgeon D. Dickinson, and Passed Assistant Engineer H. L. Cline, from the Saco, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Chapl. in W. O. Holway has reported his return home from the Hartford, having been detached on the 9th June, and has been placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster J. Brees, from the Saco, and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, from the Nautical School ship Jamestown, with permission to return to his home.

JUNE 24.—Lieutenant-Commander De Witt C. Kella, from the command of the Fortune, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. H. Kearney, and Gunner C. Stuart, from the Fortune, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate H. Nielson, from the Fortune, and ordered to the receiving ship Worcester, at Norfolk, Va., on the 1st July.

Mate Lewis G. Cook, from the command of the Sea Weed, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate S. Gee, from the Sea Weed, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 26.—Master M. C. Dimock, from the Intrepid, and leave of absence granted him for six months, and on its expiration, December 23, 1876, his resignation as a master in the Navy accepted.

Master R. G. Peck, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Nautical School ship St. Mary's.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Rae, from the Naval Academy on the 30th June, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to report to Commander G. P. Ryan, at Philadelphia, for special duty.

Lieutenant W. J. Moore, from duty at the Torpedo Station, and granted leave of absence for thirty days.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain D. P. Harmony, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New York, for one week, from June 26.

To Master H. Osterhaus, attached to the Powhatan, for three weeks.

To Ensign Frank Guertin, attached to the Lehigh, for the month of July.

To Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, attached to the Minnesota, at New York, for one month from July 5.

To Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, stationed at Washington, for one month from the 1st August next.

To Chaplain H. H. Clark, attached to the receiving ship Washburn, at Boston, for one month from the 1st July.

To Passed Assistant Engineer H. Webster, stationed at the Navy yard Washington, for the month of July.

In consequence of indisposition Assistant Engineer W. H. Platt, in charge of stores at Key West, Fla., has been granted two months' leave. During his absence Paymaster E. Melloch will take charge of the engineer stores at that place.

#### LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Acting Assistant Surgeon T. Chiola, at present at Naples, Italy, has been extended two months, with permission to remain abroad.

#### RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman H. D. Booth, A. C. Gilmore, J. O'Connell, S. Le Roy Jackson, E. F. Kimball, L. Levesque, J. P. Porter, E. C. Thompson, E. H. Olney, A. N. Paxton, T. B. Franklin, N. Saunders, A. C. Macomb, E. D. Fitzgerald, W. Brauerreuther, J. Gray, H. Bliss, F. L. Berkeley, R. J. Breckenridge, H. F. Grabo, P. Bailey, and Cadet Engineer C. A. Miller.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Rear-Admiral Murray has been directed, when the Pensacola reaches Panama, to detach the midshipmen on board who graduated in June, 1874, with orders to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for examination for promotion.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending June 28, 1876:

William Hubbard, land-man, June 13, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

William Duckham, beneficiary, June 20, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Senate on the 23d of June passed the Naval Appropriation bill with the amendments to the House bill, substantially as they were reported by the naval committee and published in the JOURNAL last week.

The provision closing the naval hospital at Annapolis was stricken out on motion of Senator Whyte of Maryland. The appropriation of \$200,000 for putting the live oak timber in the different yards in wet docks was restored to the bill, and the prohibition of an increase of force at the Navy-yards within the sixty days next preceding an election for President or member of Congress, amended to read as follows: "No increase of the force at any Navy-yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time," which certificate shall be immediately published when made.

The bill did not excite so lively a discussion as did the Army Appropriation bill in the House. In the do-



bate Mr. Sargent said: "The amount of the annual estimates of the Department for the naval service the next fiscal year is \$20,871,686.40. There was appropriated for the present fiscal year \$17,011,306.90. The bill as reported back from the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate appropriates \$16,119,290.40. The increase on the House bill is \$3,685,000. The decrease from last year is \$892,016.50, and of course the decrease from the estimates or the amount allowed less than the estimates is between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The bill as it comes to us from the House does not propose to reduce the number of officers or to reduce their pay, but inadequately appropriates for their pay. The appropriations for several years past have been inadequate to reach the amount which the law requires and the deficiency has been made up from the balances of appropriations which are allowable upon the item of 'pay of the Navy' because that pay necessarily runs from year to year. Seamen are enlisted for five years, and their pay, they being on foreign stations, runs on from month to month and year to year, and is received at the time they arrive with their vessels in the United States within reach of the Treasury Department, when they are finally paid off and perhaps re-enlisted or entirely discharged. This has made a necessity for continuing balances in the item of pay of the Navy, but those balances are now completely exhausted. This roll of officers and men amounts to \$7,600,000. Not a dollar less will pay them, and there is no discretion on the part of the Navy Department to pay any one who is mentioned on the roll a dollar less than the amount which is carried out in this schedule. The law fixed it in every case, and the House bill does not change the law in any case. The House bill appropriates \$5,750,000, which is \$1,900,000 short of the actual necessities of the Service. The pay-roll of last year was exactly the same. There is no change. The House, however, cut off one thousand of the men of the Navy, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations, with a good deal of reluctance I must confess, have assented to this reduction of the men, which makes a difference of \$400,000, and consequently the item of amendment, instead of being \$7,600,000, is \$7,200,000; but I do not think the reduction is made that ought to be made. The Service is top-heavy. There are too many officers in proportion to the men. A large number of the officers of the Navy, both on the retired and active list, have rendered distinguished service to the country, and I suppose we all would regret harsh measures toward them by dropping them suddenly, or perhaps dropping them at all. The retired list contains many men who have become utterly disabled in the service of the country; who bear honorable wounds; who are unfit on account of their physical condition to earn their living, and are reduced to that condition by the hardships and the wounds which they endured and received in the Service, and it is really a very delicate matter to deal with. Of course time will correct it, as it will with reference to our pension-rolls. Men die. Men are more liable to die who have incurred disease or received wounds disorganizing their physical system, and it may be that it is the part of patriotism, and decency even, to allow the large retired list and the active list where men have earned their positions by gallantry for the country, to remain without being cut down; but if that is so—and that is the theory of the House bill—then it is impossible to pay the roll with \$5,750,000 or any sum like that. It is absolutely necessary to adopt the amendments of the Senate committee in that respect.

"I say we have assented to cutting down by one thousand the men who are employed in the Service. The representations which have come to the committee, especially to the subcommittee, on this matter have been very strong. The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment informs us that the effect of it will be to discharge the boys that have been in training for American seamen; that the effect of this sudden application will also be to prevent the re-enlistment of men who have been in the Service for a good while, who, as their terms of enlistment expire, re-enlist again and make the best sailors we have, and with whom, under the policy of the law, there is an implied contract that they may re-enlist, and for their second or third or fourth re-enlistment receive higher rate of pay than new hands. These are very strong considerations. Nevertheless, the House insist that there shall be this economy, and it can be done without the absolute and positive injustice that would be done by cutting down the retired list or discharging the officers who have earned their promotion by gallant service. Therefore, with a desire to yield as far as possible to the demands for economy, the Senate Committee on Appropriations, after long deliberation, determined that they would assent to this change made by the House.

"With reference to the other amendments of the committee, they are somewhat large in amount, but they go to the very vital question whether we shall have a Navy afloat or not. If we have a Navy afloat, it is necessary that it should be kept in repair. Of course ships in use very rapidly deteriorate; their cordage, their spars, their sails need repair. Sometimes in hot climates, sometimes in cold, exposed to the weather and continual use, repairs are absolutely necessary. We must furnish the money with which these repairs can be made. And so with reference to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, auxiliary to this very purpose. It is necessary that it should be kept up with some degree of efficiency.

"Now, sir, I am not disposed to have our ships laid up in ordinary. I think that the brilliant little Navy which we have ought to be kept actively employed. It is not straining the national resources for us to have ships stationed here and there, picketing the waters of the globe, where our flag can occasionally be seen by our seamen and our American citizens who may be abroad, and in case of disaster or of difficulty in which they may be involved furnish them the relief which a great Government should be ready to give its citizens abroad.

"The amount appropriated last year for the Bureau of Construction and Repair was \$3,300,000. The Senate committee assent to a reduction to \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$800,000. Even to make that amount of reduction we have got to stop all work in putting the iron-clads in repair. There are ten single-turreted and five double-turreted, which are being repaired, some of them nearly completed, which will be worth more, when they are finished, for effective war purposes than they were originally; they will be comparatively indestructible. Out of the ordinary appropriation, without asking special appropriations for the purpose, the Department has been repairing them year by year. I do not think this work ought to be stopped; but it will have to be stopped provided we reduce this Bureau from the appropriation of last year \$300,000. If you reduce it still further than that you will not be able to carry on the repairs of the ordinary vessels and go with them to sea at all."

Mr. Thurman said: "In respect to reductions in the naval service, nothing was more just than the remarks of the Senator from California about the difficulty of discharging officers of the Navy; but there was another consideration that he did not mention, and which has always had great influence with me in considering the case of those who have been a long time in the naval service, and that is that the very fact that they have been in that service almost disqualifies them for any other occupation. A man who has been forty years, for instance, in the naval service, as most of the retired officers have been—some of them fifty years and more; one of them, I believe, sixty years—is absolutely, I may say, disqualified for those pursuits of civil life which would be necessary to gain him a livelihood. It would be treating him with very great hardship indeed, after having had the benefit of all the best years of his life, to turn him out without support in the last days of his existence. There is great difficulty in that, and therefore I have turned my attention to that point, and I moved at the last session of Congress an amendment—not upon the naval bill, but upon the Military Academy bill, which stands upon pretty much the same footing—to lessen the appointments to the naval and military schools.

"I have been in hopes that the Military and Naval Committees would address themselves to that end of the Service, so to speak, and lessen the number of officers who are going into the Navy. It is very true that that might be done much more advantageously in the Army than in the Navy; for naval education is a specialty. You can make good Army officers out of men who never were in military life. I can see before me in this Senate men who never belonged to anything but a militia company, but who served gallantly and efficiently in the war and came out with the epaulets of a major-general and did good service. You can do that in the Army; but you cannot pick up a landman and make a seaman out of him in a day. You cannot pick up a man from the service of an ordinary mercantile marine of the country and make a good naval officer of him in a day, or a month, or perhaps in a year. There is, therefore, a greater necessity for always having a body of thoroughly educated naval officers than there is for having a body of thoroughly educated military officers at a military school; and although I would be very far from abolishing the West Point Academy and believe that it is well for the country to educate young men both for the military and for the naval service, yet I do think that a very considerable reduction might be made in that direction by cutting down the number of cadets at West Point without in any wise impairing the efficiency of that very noted and very meritorious academy."

(From the Naval and Military Gazette.)

#### ANCIENT NAVAL TACTICS.

At the meeting of the Royal United Service Institution—under the presidency of Vice-Admiral T. A. B. Spratt—the Rev. E. Ware, M. A., of Eaton College, delivered the second part of his lecture on "Ancient Naval Tactics." The Reverend lecturer resumed his treatment of the subject by adverting to the weapons of offence used in ancient vessels and the means of employing them. The ram was the most formidable of them, and was almost, if not quite, the only one which was used by us in common with the ancients. Glancing at the successive improvements made in the ram, and in the construction of the prows of vessels which were made by the Greeks and Romans, the lecturer illustrated the various modifications by reference to enlarged illustrations from coins, etc., of Phaselis (B. C. 500), Pharnabazos, Cius and Samos. The clue to maritime superiority of the Greeks over the Phœnicians was to be found in their inventions for securing rapidity and dexterity of movement. The corvus, the dolphin (a heavy mass of metal to be swung round and dropped on the enemy's deck with the view of sinking her), and the turret were among the weapons of ancient naval warfare. It was worthy of note that in the men-of-war of the Greek, and probably of the Roman fleets, every part of the fittings was interchangeable. Coming down to the subject of naval tactics, the lecturer observed that as to handling of vessels, very much depended upon the spirit and conduct of the captain. The number of vessels which sailed in company rendered the danger of a collision considerable, and attention to signals from the admiral's flagship was constantly required. The captain was responsible for all that took place on board his ship, and the punishment for an offence was summary and severe. The principal tactics of single vessels in action with the ram were the impact on the enemy's side and the direct attack stern on, which was considered unseamanlike by the Athenians, but perfectly allowable by the Corinthians. The efforts of line of battle ships in an action were seconded by those of smaller vessels employed as despatch boats, and to irritate and annoy the enemy and to divert his attention. The principle upon which the signals were given by flags seemed to have

been entirely lost. In preparing for action the chief object was to lighten the vessel as much as possible, and with that object the great masts and sails were put on shore. This necessitated the formation of a naval depot, to surprise and capture which, was always a great object. The orders of battle adopted by ancient fleets were extremely simple. The fleets sailed in column or columns, with the flagship at the head of the column, and when the enemy was sighted they generally moved in single lines. Fleets of an ordinary number of vessels were drawn up in several lines, that of Xerxes at Salamis being in six lines. The crescent and the circle formations were also frequently adopted. In Xenophon another formation was minutely described of two columns of division in four lines, with an interval between the first and second divisions filled by ten ships in single line. Another formation was used by the Romans at the battle with Hamlicar near Heraclea, which was described by Polybius. The two first divisions were in line echelon from the front, and forming two sides of a triangle, the base of which was the third division towing transports, and covered by the fourth division. In this contest, the Romans, with this wedge-like formation, were victorious. With regard to the causes which contributed to the decline of the ancient marine, the lecturer attributed it in great degree to the employment of slave labor, in consequence of the hardships and small pay of the naval service. The pay of the ordinary seaman at the time of the Peloponnesian war was only three obols a day, increased towards the end of the war to four obols, or about 6d. of our money. He drew a short comparison based on the figures of Grasa, between the tonnage and the numbers of men of the ancient and modern fleets. The Russian fleet at the Crimea was 72,000; the Attic fleet in 330 B. C., had 98,055 tons, and during the next five years it was increased to 103,577 tons. The present tonnage of the British navy was 300,000, and of the French navy 200,000. The fleet of Xerxes must have had 280,637 tons, and the great fleet of the Romans at Ecnomus, 193,376 tons, the number of men employed by far exceeded that of modern times. The number of men in Xerxes's fleet was 340,000; in Demosthenes' 90,000, and in the Roman fleet at the Punic war, 120,000.

THE London Telegraph of June 13, says: "A series of fresh experiments, to test the effect of torpedoes on the hull of the *Oberon*, was made yesterday at Fareham Creek, the north-western arm of Portsmouth Harbor. The ship was moored at about 400 yards from shore in eleven feet of water, and three charges were fired against her. No. 1 was a Harvey torpedo, containing 66 pounds of gunpowder, primed with the laboratory bolt and case, filled with gunpowder and to be ignited by means of a powder fuse to be fired electrically, and placed on the starboard bow. The centre of the torpedo was placed 9½ feet below the surface, and 3 feet from the nearest point of the vessel's side. No. 2 was a rectangular iron case, containing 32 pounds of slab gun-cotton, 25 per cent. of water being added, and was placed on the port side, the centre of the charge being 4 feet distant and 9½ feet below the surface. No. 3 was similar to the last, the charge being, however, 33 pounds of granulated gun-cotton, 25 per cent. of water added, and was placed on the starboard side. All three charges were fired simultaneously by means of a dynamic machine, under the superintendence of Capt. Henesage, Royal Engineers, assisted by Lieut. Rhodes, Royal Engineers, and a small party of Royal Engineers. The result was a loud explosion, followed by a great upheaval of water. The *Oberon* swayed slightly to and fro, and then began to settle down astern. She was at once grounded, and was then found to have sunk some five or six feet stern, and to have shipped a large body of water. It was not expected that the Harvey torpedo would do any material damage, but it was found that the rivets in the plates in its immediate vicinity had been started. Further aft, however, as was anticipated, much mischief had been done. Water was rushing through the sides of the ship, and a rent was discovered on either side, opposite No. 2 and 3 charges. The roof of a wooden house had been lifted, heavy iron bodies were scattered about, and the deck started in several places. It was believed that the greatest amount of damage had been caused by the explosion of gun-cotton, but this will be ascertained upon a minute examination. It is understood that the *Oberon* experiment have led the committee to the conclusion that large ground and buoyant mines, having to be placed much too deep, and at a distance of thirty or forty feet below the surface, are not as effective as were anticipated by some; but the smaller charge, in contact with a vessel, and contained in bodies that are floating, or just below the surface of the water, are thoroughly efficient and trustworthy. A large number of naval officers were present, including representatives of France, Germany, and several other countries.

THE annual parade of the Police force of the city of New York, took place June 21, and reflected the greatest credit upon the Commissioners, who have striven with an intelligent zeal to make it both efficient and soldierlike. It may not be generally known to the readers of the JOURNAL that that sterling and experienced officer General William F. Smith (affectionately known to his old comrades before and since the war as "Baldy") is the President of the Board, and assisted by his confrere, Col. Erhardt, has originated many salutary measures in the interest of discipline and organization. The appearance of the men—2,000 strong—comprised in the mounted squad of forty and four battalions of eight companies each—was excellent. The uniforms were new and bright and the marching very precise, equalling in some respects the best military performances. New York may well be proud of the physique and general deportment of her policemen.



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## THE WAR CLOUD OVER EUROPE.

TURKEY and her affairs have directly and indirectly occasioned many wars in Europe, and they are once more threatening the peace. Formerly it was the Turkish policy of conquest, adopted by the followers of Mohammed, which put all Europe on its defence; now, the decline of SOLIMAN's empire has brought into prominence the question as to who, in case of a collapse, is to get possession of those once well-cultivated but now miserable countries which constitute Turkey in Europe. The present Turkish empire has nothing of vitality left, except such as shows itself when the fanaticism of ISLAM comes into collision with modern progress. The sick man, as NICHOLAS, of Russia, very aptly named Turkey, would have been sent home to Asia long ago if the question of his inheritance could have been peaceably settled. His chronic disease once more assumes an acute form, and threatens to involve Europe in a general war, as it has so often done before.

The two powers of Europe most directly interested are Russia and Austria. Russia very naturally desires to command the outlet of the Black Sea, Constantinople—and will never willingly permit those straits to fall into the possession of another. Austria wants the command of the Danube, and, unfortunately, the mouth of that river would be nothing to her if Russia were the master of the Dardanelles. Russia is a compact nationality, still readily put in motion by religious sympathies, and which can be directed by one absolute will, sure to be obeyed if in accord with the traditions of the nation. Austria is a conglomerate of diverse nationalities built up by the "Policy of Dynasties," the controlling power for centuries, but now superseded by the "Policy of Nationalities," first named and proclaimed by NAPOLEON III. To the awakened spirit of nationality Austria has sacrificed the first place in Germany and her foothold in Italy, and finds herself in a position which becomes increasingly difficult.

Between Russia and Austria the natural umpire is Germany. Germany has no direct interest in the question of the division of the Turkish Empire, and her geographical position gives her the power to keep these two at peace. Before the consolidation of the German Empire in 1853 and '54, Prussia held this position, and succeeded in keeping the peace between them. The war of the Crimea she had not the power to stop. The crisis of 1853 had been brought on by NAPOLEON, who created war with Russia. He provoked, with a cunning knowledge of the character of NICHOLAS, a conflict which at once involved Austria, but as he, united with England, undertook to defend Turkey against Russia's attack, which he had caused himself by his intrigues—the war did not become general. France has actually less interest in the question than even Germany; but England believes she cannot afford to see Russia in possession of Constantinople, because that would give to that

power a position flanking in a dangerous way her highway to India. Thus does the Turkish question affect the situation of England and Russia in Asia. The natural adjustment of matters would be to proclaim again the principle of "non-intervention" for the sake of keeping the general peace. The difficulty is, that the horrors which Turkish brutality and Mohammedan fanaticism inflict upon the Christian insurgent subjects of the Sultan, make it almost impossible for the neighbors not to interfere. The disease of the sick man defies treatment, and the Turkish Government by its very origin and nature is unable to reform, even if it wanted to.

Any country undertaking the office of umpire between Russia and Austria should be in a position to enforce its decrees, and Germany unquestionably is, if France remains neutral. Neither Czar nor Kaiser would undertake war, so long as it was certain that aggression would bring Germany to the side of his opponent, were it not equally certain that France will throw the weight of her sword in the scale against her conqueror and rival, and if she could not ask a share in the sick man's inheritance, at least recover Alsace and Lorraine as her spoil. Thus Germany from the position of umpire falls into that of mediator, and it is obvious that BISMARCK tries hard to postpone the crisis once more. Germany has a remote interest in Austria's possession of the Danube countries, which would shift the centre of gravity in Austria more to the eastward, and weaken her hold upon her Germans.

On the other hand, Germany is under obligations to Russia, and it is only poor politicians who deny that gratitude is a duty as well as good policy among nations as well as between individuals. Russia, in 1866 permitted Prussia to fight it out with Austria without interfering. NAPOLEON wanted to play umpire, not in the public interest of peace, but for selfish purposes, interfering, when both belligerents were too much reduced to refuse him a fee for the kind service—but Prussia's victory was too quick and too decisive. In 1870 Russia kept Austria in check for Germany and protected her flank, while she repulsed the French attack. No doubt, BISMARCK engaged in consideration for this good service to support Russia at the actual nullification of the treaty of Paris, but as England was not disposed to go to war for that treaty, and France was unable to interfere, the assistance of Germany was not needed. Besides, if Germany were to be embroiled in a general turmoil, simply because of her European position, she would be stronger against France with Russia as her ally than with either Austria or even England. Nor would it do for Germany to quarrel with the Slavonians until the final settlement of her conflict with the Latin race, which it is the interest of the Romish church to foment; unless, indeed, England should cordially acknowledge, in word and in deed, the solidarity of her interests with those of the Teutonic race to which she belongs.

Should BISMARCK succeed in suggesting a settlement of any kind, satisfactory to Russia and Austria both—these three Imperial powers would care little whether the arrangement suited France and England or not. Failing such settlement, Germany would certainly prefer to stand neutral and let Russia and Austria cut the Gordian knot in the fashion of ALEXANDER, but that would oblige her to resist England if she should support Austria, and Germany would see herself in that case also irresistibly drawn to the Russian side.

What conclusions may be drawn from this contemplation of the political situation in Europe? First, that nobody over there desires war. The Emperor of Russia wants to avoid it, if he can do so, without hurting the feelings of his nation, which is exceedingly sensitive in regard to the religious side of the question. Count ANDRASSY is undoubtedly conscious how dangerous Austria's position is, and he cannot fail to see that the support of England and France might be readily given so far as their interests and desires are concerned, but might not be sufficient to protect Austria against destruction from Russia and Germany. England has to defend the Turk against Russia, even if she has to take the odium upon herself of supporting the Mussulman against the suffering Christians—otherwise she also would be glad to see peace preserved. France does not desire any war just yet, but if war must be, she



will surely enter the field against Germany—even if the *entente cordiale* with England about Eastern affairs should go to pieces on the occasion. Italy surely should have nothing to say about the matter, but she imagines that she is bound to maintain her lately claimed position as a great power, and we may see her throw herself in the fray at once, while others will keep out of it as long as they can.

It is hard to say what the next six months will bring forth; hard to say how the sides will be made up—and impossible to divine, what the ultimate settlement of the sick man's inheritance will be. It is premature also, to venture upon strategical reasonings before we even know who is going to fight, and against whom, but besides the lower Danube countries, the old war paths between Switzerland and the German Ocean may be trodden again, to settle the new map of Europe by contests upon the old battle fields. There is consolation for Europe in this; this question is probably the last really great international question pending, which it seems impossible to solve without a general passage of arms, and a peace of longer duration than ever before may be the reward promised for the finding of an equitable settlement, if one can be had not vitiated at once by arrangements which fail to offer guarantees for permanence.

GENERAL CROOK has had a severe engagement with a superior force of the Sioux, resulting in a loss to the troops of nine men killed and one officer (Captain HENRY) and twenty enlisted men wounded. The thirteen dead Indians left on the field represent—according to our experience—not more than one-third of the actual casualties on the side of the enemy. As our military readers are aware, Indians never leave their dead or wounded behind them unless compelled to abandon the field precipitately, or when they are encumbered to an unusual extent with disabled friends. Our prediction as to the nature of the position the Sioux would be found in (made in the JOURNAL of June 17) has been verified in the account of this fight on the Rosebud. The American Indian has not been a passive spectator of the warlike progress of his natural enemies. As we in our early encounters with the aborigines learned to adopt their method of fighting, they have, in turn, adopted our system of concentration and supply, and in some respects our tactics, together with our most improved small arms and ammunition.

The 2,500 Sioux opposed to CROOK's 1,800 cavalry and mounted infantry, are of the *elite* of the hostile tribes. To be sure the redskins are somewhat badly off for field artillery; but with another year of Interior Department mismanagement and corruption, we do not despair of seeing them supplied with a battery or two of Gatling guns in time for the campaign of 1877-8. The fight appears to have developed the great steadiness, promptness to execute orders and *elan* of the soldiers, although many were recruits very recently from the Depots.

Our allies seem to have behaved with great gallantry, but, like all Indian partizans, proved somewhat unmanageable in action, and, at the termination of the affair, the Crows insisted upon going back to their village—ostensibly to protect it, and expressing dissatisfaction with General CROOK's movements—probably satiated with blood for a time and anxious to have a big dance and triumphal "break-down" over their individual exploits. It is not so wonderful, perhaps, that the Crows have gone as that the Snakes still remain; it is said, however, that the last named are poor, and can be relied on until they are able to take home with them some fat ponies captured from their ancient enemies.

General CROOK's last movement was of the nature of a reconnaissance in force. Having developed the enemy's strength, increased the respect for our military power, which had been somewhat shaken in "the Crazy Horse affair," and satisfied some of our contemporaries of the press that the Sioux would await the approach of the troops, the latter, after sleeping on the field, returned to the permanent camp at Goose Creek with light cartridge boxes and depleted haversacks, to refit and await reinforcements. The fullest account received was written immediately after the affair and by a correspondent who operated exclusively with the left wing under Colonel RYALL. Farther comment would therefore be premature at

this time. Later reports represent General TERRY as taking up the trail *via* the Rosebud battle-ground.

It has been demonstrated, perhaps, that a speedy concentration under one commander of the troops now in the field, and an addition to their effective strength of at least one thousand men, will be necessary to gain any decided advantage this summer. So "closely pared" has the military establishment been kept, however, that this may be found impracticable.

The employment of soldiers and sailors after discharge continues to be agitated and discussed by the English press. *Broad Arrow* says "it becomes interesting to note the steps which are being taken by foreign powers to yet further extend the working of the system which has long been adopted by them of providing for the future of soldiers who have served their term in the Army." In Prussia, it seems, a certain number of posts on the State railways and on the lines under State control have always been reserved for non-commissioned officers who have served twelve years with the colors, and it is now proposed in a bill which has been laid before the Federal Council by the Chancellor of the Empire, to compel private railway companies to reserve certain appointments for men retired from the army, with penalties for giving away any of the reserved posts to others, if there are any retired soldiers who have the certificate of fitness for civil employment, and who are under thirty-five years of age, sound in body and mind, willing to accept them. This certificate for civil employment is at present granted to 2,150 non-commissioned officers annually in the German army, but it is intended to increase this number to 3,000. About 30,000 of these appointments are actually held by men with these certificates.

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Captain FRENCH, 20th Hussars, in a work called "Short Service and Deferred Pay," has devoted a chapter to this subject. In it he endeavors to show how, in addition to employment in civil departments, a far wider field might be developed all over the country by the agency of the Brigade Depots, which could, by a simple machinery, be made to bring employers of labor into communication with men seeking situations. This last scheme, so far as the principle goes and substituting the recruiting depots and one or two other garrisoned posts for the English Brigade Depots, is quite practicable in the United States. The sentiment of our law makers at Washington was shown in a recent amendment to an appropriation bill, which provided that in reducing the force in the civil service all competent ex-soldiers and sailors were to be exempted from the proposed retrenchment.

MR. B. S. OSBORN announces this week that, after a struggle of five years, he abandons the attempt to establish a paper exclusively devoted to nautical affairs, and with the number (260) for June 21, 1876, the *Nautical Gazette* ceases its publication. "Finding that this kind of business meant utter ruin," Mr. OSBORN says, after describing the difficulties against which he has contended, "we have determined to suspend the *Nautical Gazette* until such time as we shall be in possession of sufficient capital to carry it on in a purely business-like manner."

The suspension will, we fear, prove to be a permanent one. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is already accomplishing all that it is possible to do in the way of publishing a nautical paper. If it appears to ambitious aspirants for journalistic honors to fall short in any respect, it is because of difficulties inherent in the case which Mr. OSBORN appreciates as he did not five years ago. With the advantages of position and experience we ought, certainly, to be able to accomplish more than any one else, and we are always ready to devote whatever space is required to the discussion of nautical affairs and naval interests. If encouragement were offered and the occasion demanded it, we would cheerfully double the size of the JOURNAL to make room for such discussion.

We have succeeded where others have failed, because we have never undertaken more than we could accomplish, and have combined in one sheet the representation of the interests of the various branches of our military establishment, no one of which could of itself, if experience counts for anything, maintain such a paper as the honor and dignity of the Services

demand should alone undertake to represent it. The officers of the Services will consult their true interests by aiding us in every way they can to make the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL still more complete in all of its departments.

In the debate on the Civil Service Appropriation bill, in the House, on the 23d of June, Mr. WARREN said: "I think it is known to every man who takes an interest in the progress of the scientific survey of our western country that the maps of the Wheeler expedition are the most valuable maps of this country that have ever been produced. It so happened—and that is my excuse for troubling the House for a moment—that as I came up here to-night I fell in with an old friend of mine, who is well known to gentlemen from Chicago, and whose name is regarded with great respect in the whole country. We fell into conversation in reference to this very matter. He communicated to me this fact, which I deemed it important to state to the House; the most eminent geographer in the world—I think his name is Petermann, of Germany, though I may not have the name correctly—is now preparing an atlas covering all the countries in the world, one that will be the most elaborate and perfect of the kind that has ever been produced. This gentleman stated to me to-night that Petermann uses Wheeler's maps as his authority, and as the best maps of the portion of the United States to which they apply that has ever been made." And yet, in the sundry civil appropriation bill, the House has retained the appropriation of \$65,000 for continuing Prof. HAYDEN's survey, and that of \$30,000 for Prof. POWELL's, while Lieutenant WHEELER's surveys—the most efficient and economical of all—goes unprovided for. Even the economical New York *Sun*, which wants the Army reduced to ten thousand men, is forced to protest against this folly.

The *Citizen Soldier* of Boston wants to know what we mean by styling the Congressmen, who propose to further reduce our little Army, "trios in legislation." We mean that there are three classes of such Congressmen: those who know better, but are willing to sacrifice the interests of the country to supposed political advantage; those whose experience should have taught them better, but has not; and, finally, those tyros in legislation who in their ignorant zeal suppose that mere change is reform. Against all of these classes the more judicial, conservative and experienced senators have united their forces, and by a vote of 25 to 12 stricken from the Army Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, all the new features reducing and reorganizing the Army, except that increasing the strength of a cavalry company to one hundred men.

THERE is little prospect that anything will be done this session of Congress towards reducing or reorganizing the Army. The Senate are not likely to consent under any circumstances to the crude legislation embodied in the sections they have stricken from the Army Appropriation bill, and which have this purpose in view, and Senator Logan has distinctly announced that the Senate Military Committee have decided to postpone action until December, or the next session of Congress, on the bills before it to reduce the Army and to reduce the pay of the Army. In our report of Congressional proceedings, which appears elsewhere, we give his important statement to this effect.

CAPTAIN GUY V. HENRY, 3d Cavalry, was severely wounded in the face in General CROOK's last fight on the Rosebud river in Montana. Captain HENRY won deserved distinction in the Artillery arm and in the Cavalry during the war, and has been wounded several times before. His numerous friends will rejoice to learn by a telegram dated Cheyenne, June 27, that Captain HENRY had arrived there en route to his station, Fort D. A. Russell, with prospects of an early convalescence.

COMMANDER Edw. C. Grafton, U. S. N., retired, died in New York, on Saturday last. He entered the Navy in 1841, and saw service during the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, being attached to the *Minnesota* as flag officer, at the time of her encounter with the *Merrimac*, and afterwards commanding the gun boats *Genesee* and *Gettysburg*. He was a son of Major Grafton, distinguished during the war of 1812.

LIEUTENANT General Trukumichi Saigo, Vice President Imperial Japanese Commission, has issued invitations for a reception at the Judges' Hall, Exhibition Grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, June 30th, at 8 o'clock in the evening.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE NAVAL CONFIDENCE MAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: May I beg the use of the columns of your valuable JOURNAL to inform Naval officers and their relatives that the "Naval Confidence Man" has again commenced operations, having lately obtained money by using my name, and representing himself to be an officer of the Navy. This mode of operating is the same in each case, and about as follows: He introduces himself to the relatives of some officer—represents himself to be an officer of the Navy on a journey to or from some vessel—is a little short of money, and requests a loan of twenty dollars or so to enable him to reach his destination. His knowledge of the Service, and the whereabouts of Naval officers generally, convinces the person to whom he applies that he is "genuine," and he obtains the money.

The fraud is old, but still seems to be successful. Any information that can in any way lead to the detection and arrest of this thief will be most thankfully received by myself and others whose names he has used.

R. R. INGERSOLL, Lieut. U. S. Navy.  
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, June 23d, 1876.

## BIG HORN EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

THE columns of troops, under Lieut. Col. Royall, 3d Cavalry, and Major Evans, 3d Cavalry, marched from Fort Russell and Medicine Bow, meeting at the place of rendezvous, Fort Fetterman. The column under Royall crossed the Platte at Laramie over the bridge, to avoid any risk of passage by boat at Fetterman. It was well they did so, for on arriving there the boat had broken loose, and it took hours to put it in running order. Fortunately, most of the Medicine Bow column had arrived, so a delay of only two days took place. The Platte is a most dangerous river to cross. When low, quick-sands; when high, a very strong current, with apparently a very strong undertow. Capt. Meinhold in attempting to swim his horses across, lost, by their becoming frightened, 100. They were subsequently recovered, with the exception of a few, who, if governed by the usual good sense of a horse, are still running. We left Fetterman May 29. The command organized as follows:

Brigadier-General Crook commanding with his staff Captain Nickerson, Captain Bourke, Dr. Hartstuf, Medical Director; Major Ferry, Chief Quartermaster; Major Randall, Chief of Scouts; Captain Stanton, Chief of Engineers; Captain Bubb, Chief Commissary; Lieutenant-Colonel Royall, commanding 2d and 3d Cavalry; Lieutenant Lemly, Cavalry Adjutant; Lieutenant Morton, Acting Regimental Quartermaster; and Major Andrew Evans, commanding battalions 3d Cavalry; Captain Anson Mills, commanding 1st battalion, composed of four companies, commanded by Captains Andrews, Sutorious, Lawson and his own; 2d battalion, commanded by Capt. Guy V. Henry, composed of four companies, commanded by Captain Meinhold, Captain Vroom, Lieutenant Reynolds, and his own; battalion of 2d Cavalry, commanded by Captain H. E. Noyes, composed of five companies of 2d Cavalry, commanded by Captains Dewers, Rawolle, Wells, Swigert, and his own; the Infantry battalion, composed of five companies, three of the 9th Infantry, commanded by Captains Burt, Burroughs and Munson, two of the 4th, Captains Luhn and Cain, all commanded by Major Alex Chambers, Lieutenant Henry Seton, Adjutant.

We have 100 wagons, and five pack trains of sixty mules each, and five newspaper reporters, representing about every paper from the *Herald* down East to the West of the Rocky Mountains. May 27, two companies of the 3d Cavalry, part of the expedition, commanded by Captain Fred. Van Vliet and Lieutenant Crawford, were sent forward to old Fort Reno, to meet the Crow Indians, some 100, who were to go with us as scouts. Leaving Fetterman, the usual marches took place, varied only by the different scenes of camp life. The weather was very cold, water some nights freezing in our tents half an inch. With a summer "rig," this was not comfortable. At Sage Creek, Captains Meinhold and Vroom were detached for four days to find a shorter road. They were unsuccessful. One of Captain Meinhold's men was unfortunately wounded by a discharge of his own pistol. Arriving at Fort Reno, no Crows were there, so three guides were sent for them and to meet us at old Fort Kearney, a long trip of about 500 miles, attended with a good deal of danger.

At Fort Kearney the scenes and incidents of the Fetterman massacre were recalled, and doubtless many a silent tear was shed at the thought of the sleep of those needlessly sacrificed brave ones. We are now on Tongue River, about 200 miles from the Yellowstone. Last evening (June 7th) at sunset we buried the private of Meinhold's company. All the command attended. Services were read over his grave, and as the sun set three volleys were fired, and taps sounded. Last night some Indians came to the opposite bank and commenced calling, asking if the Crows had come, how many men we had, etc. It is feared that this was an ironical way of expressing the fact that the guides who had gone for the Crows had been killed by them; the Sioux. To-day, June 8th, we are resting our animals. What the programme is, no one knows. We will have to wait to hear from our guides. Then we may follow Tongue River to the Yellowstone, and then move south through the Black Hills. Thus there will

be three columns, Terry, Crook and Gibbon, moving from north to south, and troops south of us to keep the Indians from going south of the Black Hills. The Indians will be driven into the agencies, and if the Indian Department does not interfere (and they probably will, "for there's millions in it," they will be disarmed and sent to the Missouri River, and the problem solved. June 8th, a command came from Fetterman with the information that the Snake Indians would join us in a few days. June 9th, an attack was made on our camp, resulting in the slight wounding of three men and three horses, the latter having legs broken, were shot.

## GOVERNMENT DISPLAY AT PHI LADELPHIA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Treasury Department is represented in the Board of U. S. Commissioners by Hon. R. W. Taylor, and under the Treasury Department is the U. S. Light House Establishment, represented by the following officers: Captain J. L. Davis, U. S. N.; Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Reynolds, U. S. A.; Commander G. B. White, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. G. Paul, U. S. N., who is in charge of the exhibits at the grounds. In accordance with the suggestions of the Centennial Commission forwarded to the U. S. Board, the following classification was given to the exhibits of the U. S. Light House Establishment, and it was assigned to Section B in the space.

CLASS A, LENSES.—The following are exhibited: No. 1—First order lens. White, flashing every ten seconds, showing a light around the entire horizon—360 degrees. This lens is worked by clockwork and continually revolves, and Funck's first order lamp is used burning lard oil. No. 2—Third order lens, fixed white, 360 deg.—lard oil. No. 3—Fourth order lens. White, flashing every 10 seconds, 360 deg.—mineral oil. No. 4—Fifth order lens, fixed white, 300 deg.—mineral oil—showing the use of the prisms as a reflector in the dead or unlighted angle of 60 deg. The two last show different mineral oil lamps in use. No. 5—River lights in use on the western rivers, placed on stakes which are moved as the channel shifts. The illuminating material for these lights costs about 2 cents a light per night, and can be seen about 8 miles. No. 6—Range or leading lights, used in channels where a certain range must be kept, either by bringing the two lights as one, or keeping one above the other. No. 7—Running Lights for the steamers, used by the U. S. Light House tenders. No. 8—Lights used on steamers on the canals, showing a white light forward and aft.

CLASS B, LAMPS.—The different orders and kinds of lamps, commencing with the ones used at the first organization of the Board to the present day. Funck's lamp in present use, consists in substituting for these lamps, one of constant level, in which the oil is placed above the burners, and the flow of oil necessary for perfect combustion is regulated by a small floating piston, placed in an enlarged portion of the supply tube, and carrying on its upper surface a conical projection, which increases or diminishes the size of the supplying orifice in accordance with the rapidity of combustion. This lamp affords a freer combustion, and, consequently, a more intense light, though at the cost of a larger amount of the illuminating material. In this lamp the heated air and products of combustion pass through a cylindrical opening in the reservoir, which is placed directly above the lamp, the opening in it forming, as it were, a prolongation of the chimney; thus, not only preventing the oil from freezing in the coldest weather, but supplying it to the burner at the temperature best adapted for perfect combustion. Lamps of all classes and orders are exhibited from the simple hand-lanterns for tower use, to the most powerful for a first order lens.

CLASS C, WICKS AND BRUSHES.—All the different varieties in use, with gauges for cutting wicks to proper lengths, scissors, and mandrils for putting them on.

CLASS D.—Chimneys of all kinds and colors in use, and articles belonging to them.

CLASS E.—Illuminating material, oil butts feeders, measuring rods, pumps, measures, cans for heating, samples of oils, etc.

CLASS F.—Cleaning material, boxes, and samples of all cleaning gear.

CLASS G, BURNERS.—Samples of all burners in use, with photographs of the flames, natural size, and describing the candle power and intensity.

CLASS H, INSTRUMENTS.—These can be better described by explaining the necessary tests for oil. Sperm oil was used by the Light House Board originally, but it became expensive, and the following tests were made to compare it with lard oil: It was found that the specific gravity of the lard oil was greater than that of the sperm, and that the surface attraction of the sperm was greater than that of the lard. By surface attraction is not meant capillarity, because it was found in these investigations that substances which had less capillarity, i. e., less elevating power in a fine tube, had greater power in ascending in the meshes of a wick. The relative fluidity of the different oils was obtained by filling in succession a pear-shaped vessel, with a narrow neck, of about the capacity of a pint, having a hole in the lowest part of the bottom of about a tenth of an inch in diameter. Such a vessel, filled with any number of perfect liquids, would be emptied in the same time, whatever their specific gravity. The heavier the liquid, the greater would be the power required to move it; but the motive power would be in proportion to the pressure, i. e., the weight, and after testing perfect liquids, it was found that the ratio between sperm and lard was 100 to 167, as regards to time the former exceeding the latter. A variation was

noted in different experiments, which was accounted for by different temperatures, which, by further testing, proved that lard oil at 250 deg. exceeded sperm in fluidity. Numerous other tests were made at high temperatures, and the final test was made with large burners, the others having been small. At Cape Ann, Mass., two first order light houses were employed, one to burn sperm, the other lard oil, distant about 900 feet, and by photometric measurements, the lard oil exceeded the sperm as 100 to 104. Numerous experiments were carefully made, too long to go into detail, the final or photometric test being as follows: In the first experiments on lard oil, Rumford's photometrical process was employed, which though simple in theory, was not very accurate. Bun sen's photometer was then used, and after some changes and modifications gave very satisfactory results and left nothing to be desired. The standard adopted with which to compare all other lights is that of the London sperm candle, which under ordinary circumstances burns 120 grains of sperm per hour (3 grains per minute). If the light under test after burning an hour gives a power less than 8 candles it is rejected; if it gives a power of, or more than 8 candles, it is then allowed to burn 8 or 9 hours longer and then tested without being trimmed; if it gives a good result it is adopted. The best lard oil ought to burn 16 hours without trimming. The samples are taken promiscuously from the lot of oil to be bought, and before drawing the sample the barrel is rolled or stirred thoroughly to obtain in the sample an average amount of solid matter which may be contained in the oil. Various experiments have been made from time to time with the petroleum or mineral oil both on account of economy and getting a more brilliant light, and it was only in 1873-74 that France and England adopted it. The United States advanced more carefully, and in 1874 the Light House Board issued proposals for samples of mineral oil to be tested. Numerous samples were sent and submitted to very strict tests. The general introduction of mineral oil is being made as rapidly as experience will allow it. The river lights and some of the smaller order have it and the results carefully noted. It is a subject of too much importance to proceed with undue haste.

AN ARTIFICIAL EAR, so called and designed by the chairman of the Light House Board, Professor Henry. This instrument consists of a large trumpet-shaped instrument with a membrane stretched tightly over the smaller end, and this in turn covered with a glass shade having a magnifying glass in the upper portion of it. Sand is placed in this membrane, and when two sounds are to be compared, the agitation of the sand is noted, also the arrangement of the particles of sand when the larger end is turned towards the sound or the direction from whence it comes. The nodal points can thus be determined with sufficient accuracy.

CLASS I, MODELS.—Models of the different methods of building light houses, one of the most complete being that on Spectacle Reef, Straits of Mackinaw, Lake Huron, showing the model of the caisson and coffer-dam used in building it. All these models are very complete. Models of light vessels are also exhibited, the last built, No. 40, being very complete. This model is built in the same manner as the ships—all timbers, plank, etc., being separate, and is as perfect in its fittings as a model can be made.

CLASS K, PICTURES.—Pictures of all the different characters and styles of light houses under the jurisdiction of the Board, being oil paintings, water colors and photographs.

CLASS L, BUOYS.—Samples of all buoys in use, both iron and wood, from the first class iron, can and nun buoys weighing 3,300 pounds to the smallest. Wooden buoys from 60 feet in length to the smallest. These have all attachments complete.

CLASS M, FOG SIGNALS.—A fog bell worked by machinery, weighing nearly 5,000 pounds—the clock-work is by G. M. Stevens of Boston (patentee), and is very simple. Second. Steam sirens, made by A. and F. Brown of New York—one worked by a 12-horse power caloric engine, the other by steam. These sirens are used to signal the opening and closing of the Exhibition, and any person desiring to see the fog signal in use can have them operated between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLASS N, LIGHT SHIPS.—All lanterns, day marks, reflectors, etc., used in the light ships, showing all the working parts. These were taken from a light ship ready for service.

CLASS O, LIGHT HOUSES.—A complete light house, as in service. This light house, after the middle of June, will have keepers, and will be lighted every night, showing a red and white flash light.

CLASS P, BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS, ETC.—All designs, plans, etc., for light houses and light ships are bound and arranged in order. Reports of the Board, orders, circulars and blanks issued by the Board.

CLASS R, EXPERIMENTS.—These will be conducted during the exhibition, and a report made upon them. In the Light House Department a complete exhibition is given of everything pertaining to the system, and it comprises one of the most perfect under the Government Exhibition. It may not be uninteresting to know the work that the Board has accomplished to date. It has now under its jurisdiction in working order:

1st Order Lights	46
2d "	28
3d "	67
4th "	190
5th "	125
6th "	179
Reflector (Light Ships)	38
Stake	280
Total	953

Steam Fog Signals..... 53  
Buoys in position..... 2901

There is also a large chart, 15 in. by 17 in., showing every light under the jurisdiction of the Light House Board.



## TRANSFERRING THE INDIANS.

In the debate on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department in the Senate June 20th and 23d, the following passages occurred:

Mr. Logan.—Does not the Senator believe that if he would ask the officers of the Army if they could not perform the duties of the diplomatic corps better than they are being performed they would answer that they could; and so of every department of the Government, would he not get an affirmative answer to such a question?

Mr. Maxey.—I am sure I should not.

Mr. Logan.—I think he would.

Mr. Maxey.—I regard the Army officers as high-minded honorable gentlemen; men as upright and as pure as the Senator from Illinois and myself. They speak in regard to this question because it has been the study of their life time, and their testimony has for that reason been sought and brought out by the other House. There is not an officer of the cavalry or an officer of the infantry, from the highest to the lowest, but has served his apprenticeship right in the Indian country and is personally cognizant of that of which he speaks.

Mr. Ingalls.—The Senator from Illinois seems to imply that this warfare along the western frontier is waged exclusively for the benefit of the Army, got up by the officers themselves for personal purposes. He must be strangely ignorant of the history of Indian affairs during the past five years if he cannot recall the memorable campaigns that have been carried on by Crook in Arizona and New Mexico, at a cost of not less than \$10,000,000; the campaign a year and a half ago of General Miles from Fort Sill, in Texas, and the Indian country, which resulted in the pacification of all the tribes of the plains; and those movements that are now going on in which three heavy columns are being concentrated at a point on the Yellowstone River, there to be dispersed during this summer and to operate locally for the purpose of disintegrating and destroying all power of the Indians for injury in the Territories of the Northwest. I say, sir, that these wars that have been conducted have been in every sense of the term wars; actual wars. They have been based upon military operations of a very grand description, covering vast extents of territory and necessitating the expenditure of immense sums of money, the performance of a great deal of individual gallantry, and resulting in the accomplishment of very valuable results; and they have been rendered necessary by the operations of what is known as "the peace policy," of which he is such an eminent advocate. If there had been no peace policy there would have been no Indian wars on the frontier during the past five years.

Mr. Logan.—How does the Senator account for the wars in 1864, the Sioux war and the other different wars at that time? Were they caused by the peace policy?

Mr. Ingalls.—Those were sporadic and exceptional. They originated from the condition of affairs in which we as a nation were then situated.

Mr. Logan.—I merely suggest to the Senator that I do not accuse any particular person of getting up a war; I only say as to the result in Arizona, however beneficial it may have been to the Indians, which he seems to think it has been, it was somewhat beneficial to General Crook. It made him a general in the Army.

Mr. Ingalls.—And very properly so, indeed, I think.

Mr. Logan.—I do not say it was not proper.

Mr. Ingalls.—He performed services that entitled him to more distinction than he has received, to a prouder recognition than his country has yet bestowed upon him.

Mr. Logan.—I do not question that.

On the 22d a protest was read by the "lawful delegates of the civilized nations of Indians of the Indian Territory, in the behalf and on behalf of the Indian race, against the passage of a law by Congress transferring them and their property to military control." In this protest they say: "No people learn well of those they do not trust, and it is a fact worthy the notice of Congress that the Indians of the frontier are not well disposed toward the Army, and we fully believe that their transfer to military control will not be conducive to peace with or prosperity of the Indians."

In a previous debate, on the 6th of June, Mr. Banning presented a letter written from Fort Ellis, W. T., February 18, 1876, by Captain Edw. Ball, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Inspector of Indian Supplies, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In this letter Capt. Ball describes the character of meat he was asked to pass as mess pork, and exposes the trick of presenting for trading flour in double sacks for the purpose of defrauding the Government. For passing the pork Capt. Ball was offered \$1,000 by Mr. Nelson Story, contractor, "who also informed me that there was still \$75,000 unexpended of the appropriation for the Crow Indians, which he was very anxious to have expended before the end of the fiscal year, and he intimated to me that with my assistance the money could be expended so as to make it profitable to us, meaning, as I suppose, the agents, himself and myself. To this I replied that the agent might not submit to such transactions. He replied: 'Yes, he will; that is all right with the agents.' I then asked Mr. Story what the poor Indian would have to subsist on should such a transaction as he proposed take place. He replied that there were plenty of buffalo and they could live on buffalo meat, as it was good enough for them. At this juncture I informed Mr. Story that I had served in the Army over thirty-one years; that I had never received a dollar in that way and that I never should; that I would inspect his supplies, and if they came up to the requirements of the contracts, they would pass; if they did not, they would be rejected."

Mr. Logan, who is the chief opponent of the transfer, said in his speech on the subject: I have been following the history of this Indian Bureau, under the War Department for fifty years, and still matters grow no

better, but worse all the time. I call the attention of the Senate to this fact: Commence in 1789, when the Indians were placed under the War Department at its organization, follow the system for fifty years, and its history shows that it grew worse every day, instead of better. I defy contradiction. Where, sir, in all these facts do we find any evidence of that rigid system and stern integrity for which this party has been so much lauded in contrast with other departments? As has already been said by some in this city, I will not say where, who advocated this side of the question, they want to turn it over to military men because they are honest. I am not here to assail the honesty of any man; but I am sick and tired, and so is the country, of this eternal boast of the proverbial integrity and honesty of Army officers over other citizens. They are men of like passions as ourselves; and, while we cheerfully concede that they are our peers in honesty, integrity, and ability in their respective calling, we are unwilling to admit that they as a class are better than other men, or that they are endowed by nature with or have acquired by education more versatile talents than other people have. I have learned from history by my reading from my childhood, that the downfall of governments was by putting power in military hands. I have learned that republics must and only can be maintained by civil authority, not by military. Put the Indian Department under the War Department, then the Pension Bureau next, then the Land Office next, then abolish the Interior Department next, and then you have got one-fourth of the Government under the charge of the military, and thus a long step taken towards the resumption of military authority in this country.

## ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

The veteran pharmacologist, Sir Robert Christison, has laid before the Botanical Society of Edinburgh the results of his experiments with this Peruvian weed, to which, in view of its probable popularization, he proposes to restore its original Indian name, "coca," corrupted by the Spanish conquerors into "coca," a title confusingly similar to "cocoa" and "cacao." The first tests of the drug were made six years ago upon some medical students, who were enabled to take unwonted walks without fatigue, and, encouraged by the results of the experiment in their vile bodies, Sir Robert subsequently instituted several personal trials. The first thing to be ascertained was "what amount of exercise was required to cause very thorough and permanent fatigue," and this end was reached by walking "fifteen miles in four stages, with intervals of half an hour, at four-mile pace, without food or drink, after breakfast at half-past eight, and ending with a stage of six miles at half-past five in the afternoon." It is not surprising that after such an exploit a man of seventy-eight was "effectually tired out." His pulse was raised from 62 to 110, and he was unfit for mental exertion in the evening. Two days afterwards a repetition of the experiment produced precisely similar results. On both occasions notes were made of the waste of tissue as shown by the excretions. Having thus established a physiological point of departure, Sir Robert continues:

"Four days later, with precisely the same dietary, I walked sixteen miles in three stages of four, six and six miles, with one interval of half an hour and a second of an hour and a half. During the last forty-five minutes of the second rest I chewed thoroughly eighty grains of my best specimen of coca, reserving forty grains more for use during the last stage. To make assurance doubly sure, I swallowed the exhausted fibre, which was my only difficulty. On completing the previous ten miles, I was fagged enough to look forward to the remaining six miles with considerable reluctance. I did not observe any sensible effect from the coca until I got out of doors and put on my usual pace, when at once I was surprised to find that all sense of weariness had fled, and that I could proceed not only with ease, but even with elasticity. I got over the six miles in an hour and a half without difficulty, found it easy when done to get up a four and a half mile pace, and to ascend quickly two steps at a time to my dressing-room, two floors up stairs; in short, had no sense of fatigue or other uneasiness whatsoever. During the last stage I perspired as profusely as during the two previous walks. On arrival at home, the pulse was 90, and in two hours had fallen to 42; the excitement of the circulation being thus much less, and its subsidence more rapid than after the same amount of exercise without coca. . . . On arriving at home before dinner, I felt neither hunger nor thirst after complete abstinence from food and drink of every kind for nine hours; but on dinner appearing in half an hour, ample justice was done to it. Throughout the evening I was alert and free from all drowsiness. Two hours of restlessness on going to bed I ascribed to the dose of two drachms being rather large; and after that I slept soundly, and awoke in the morning quite refreshed and free from all sense of fatigue and from all other uneasiness."

The deductions from these and other trials are thus summarized:

"The chewing of coca removes extreme fatigue, and prevents it. Hunger and thirst are suspended; but eventually appetite and digestion are unaffected. No injury whatever is sustained at the time or subsequently in occasional trials; but I can say nothing of what may or may not happen if it be used habitually. From sixty to ninety grains are sufficient for one trial; but some persons either require more or are constitutionally proof against its restorative action. It has no effect on the mental faculties, so far as my own trials and other observations go, except liberating them from the dulness and drowsiness which follow great bodily fatigue. I do not yet know its effect on mental fatigue purely. As to the several functions, it reduces the effect of severe, protracted exercise in accelerating the pulse; it increases the saliva, which, however, may be

no more than the effect of mastication; it does not diminish the perspiration, so far as I can judge; it probably lessens the hourly secretion of urine-solids."

As regards the habitual use of coca, it has for some time past been growing in fashion in France, where many persons employ an infusion of it as a beverage in place of tea, which, we may add, it very much resembles in taste as the dried leaf. We have never tested it in a decoction. In Peru it is consumed to the extent of between thirty and forty million pounds annually.

THE International Exhibition now numbers among its manifold attractions the camp of the corps of cadets from the U. S. Military Academy. The corps arrived at the Centennial grounds June 27, in the midst of a heavy shower, which after the burden and heat of the trip from West Point was rather refreshing. The effective strength of the corps is 290, under the charge of General T. H. Neill, commandant of cadets, assisted by the following officers: Lieutenants Stretch, 10th Infantry; Davis, 1st Artillery; Morton, 5th Artillery, and Hein, 1st Cavalry. The command is accompanied by General Ruger, superintendent, and staff; Captain Hall, Adjutant; Lieutenants S. W. Miller, treasurer; C. P. Miller, quartermaster, and Dr. B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon, U. S. A. The tents are pitched on the beautiful elevation of lawn between the Catholic Temperance Fountain and the boundary line of the grounds on George's Hill. The following, among other candidates for admission, have passed the Academic and Medical Boards, and, having been otherwise duly qualified, are admitted to the Military Academy as conditional cadets to rank from the 14th inst.:

Joseph B. Batchelor, Fourth District, Carolina; George Bell, at large; George W. Brandley, Sixth New Jersey; Oberlin M. Carter, at large; Samuel W. Danning, Sixth New York; Andrew G. Hammond, First Connecticut; Isaac E. Bee, Fourth Maryland; Frederick D. Holton, First Vermont; Charles H. Hunter, at large; Lyman V. Kennon, First Rhode Island; William H. Laede, Second Pennsylvania; L. A. Leon, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Paul E. Marshal, Third New York; John B. Ray, at large; Harris L. Roberts, at large; Joshua Rose, Third New Jersey; John D. Reef, at large; G. H. Sande, at large; A. B. Scott, at large; H. G. Thorpe, at large; Charles Stewart, Eighth New York; John E. Summers, at large; Zerah W. Torrey, Second Massachusetts; G. W. Upson, at large; B. S. Weaver, Eighteenth New York.

In the House of Representatives, June 12, Mr. Banning, by unanimous consent, presented the petition of B. Kittredge and Co., of Cincinnati; John I. Moore's Sons, of New York, and other wholesale dealers in military and sporting arms in St. Louis, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, setting forth that new and good arms issued by the General Government to the States for the armament of the militia, bearing the inspection-mark of the Government, have been thrown upon the market in the city of New York and other places, and asking for legislation preventing executives in States from selling arms issued for the armament of the militia; which was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

## LOVE'S WAY.

"O, I would wed an old man,  
Tho' bent and gray he be,  
Before the best young sailor  
That sails upon the sea."  
I crooned the quaint song over,  
While waves rose dark and grand,  
Around the stately vessel,  
That bore me from the land.

I watched the sailors climbing,  
High, high upon the mast,  
And listened to their cheery cries,  
As they made the stout ropes fast.  
The sky grew dark above us,  
The winds shrieked diemally,  
But the sailor's faces changed not—  
How strong their hearts must be!

I looked out on the waters,  
As night came swiftly down,  
And thought of one who waited,  
In that far distant town.  
He waits me, he waits me—  
I said it with a sigh—  
Ah, would it were another,  
A happier girl than I.

And then the boatswain's whistle  
So sweet, so shrill and clear,  
It sounded in my heart of hearts,  
As well as in my ear.  
The handsome, handsome boatswain,  
Whose eyes looked down on me,  
Whose smile seemed ever pleading  
That I should love the sea.

The days and nights passed quickly;  
I sang my song no more,  
For dearer, dearer grew the sea,  
As nearer drew the shore.  
At last there came a morning  
When, with unwilling eyes,  
From out the glorious waters  
I saw the city rise.

My heart was dull and heavy,  
I turned my head away,  
Would he be there to greet me,  
The old man bent and gray?  
How could I meet his glances,  
Or touch his wrinkled hand,  
Or hope for peace and happiness,  
Who could not bear the land?

There came a step beside me,  
My heart leapt up to hear  
The words the handsome boatswain  
Was whispering in my ear.  
What care I for the old man?  
He still may wait for me,  
But I will wed my sailor,  
Who sails upon the sea!

NEW YORK, May, 1876.

MARY E. SALLISBURY.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.**—A careful comparison of the rifle practice at Creedmoor of the different regiments shows a decided improvement this year over last. Still some disappointment is felt that greater progress is not shown. Certainly with the winter's drill the shooting should be better, if the instruction has been careful and the men attentive. There, however, we apprehend, is where the shoe pinches. Regimental officers, and particularly company officers, are not thorough enough in instructing their men, seeing that their elevations are correct, and generally getting the best work out of them. The regimental inspector, now that the detachments sent for practice have, to save the officers' time, been increased to three companies, has his hands too full to devote much time to individual instruction. Nor is it proper that he should. His duties are merely supervisory, as an aid to the colonel. It is the company officers alone who are responsible for their men, and by this time they should be able to instruct them without aid. This is the case with enthusiastic officers like Captains Casey and Story and others, and the scores made by their men show it.

There are also other details in the practice which are slurred over. For example, care is not taken to carry out the very important portion of the regulations directing that each man, before firing at the target, should be exercised in "aiming drill" (Manual, par. 280). If the troops were to be thus exercised while awaiting their turn to fire, aiming and snapping the hammers of their rifles as if actually firing, they would become accustomed to the look of the target, and the pull of the piece, the wind, etc., to the great improvement of their shooting. This would be particularly the case at 300 yards where the novelty of the kneeling position throws out many good shots who have not been drilled in it, and who only appreciate its importance when too late. It would also keep them occupied and out of mischief. One of the main causes of the poor shooting at Creedmoor has been the breaches of discipline arising from permitting the men who failed to qualify in the third class to play ball and indulge in similar amusements. To many this is better far than shooting, and in order to be free to participate in these games some purposely neglect to qualify.

One instance is stated where it was ascertained that a ball match had been made up before leaving New York. To those accustomed to militia ways this is not astonishing. It must, however, be met and remedied, and the way is not difficult. While to get into the first class is not easy for those not skilled shots, and to qualify as marksmen still more difficult, there is but little trouble in the majority of the troops qualifying at 100 and 150 yards in the third class. Commanding officers should require their subordinates to watch this practice particularly, and to insist upon the men being instructed and coached by their company officers and sergeants. The regimental inspector can give general advice as to wind and in elevations, but beyond this he should not habitually be required to go. Again, the men should be made to understand that to fail to qualify at these ranges is a fault for which they are to blame, and that under no circumstances will those thus failing be allowed any privileges. On the contrary they should be drilled, placed on guard, exercised in estimating distances, or kept occupied in some way. On the other hand those who do qualify should be allowed every indulgence.

It is to be hoped that the ten new short range targets at Creedmoor will be ready for use at an early day. If they were up the men failing to qualify in the third class could be taken there and required to repeat their shooting. If this was done they ought to have learned enough from their previous practice to enable fifty per cent. of them to qualify; and not only would the shooting be greatly improved, but the temptations to violate discipline that necessarily exist where so many men are idle would be removed.

There is no cause, however, for borrowing any trouble in regard to rifle practice. Its progress has been sure though slow. Like everything else, it is affected by the hard times, but it is still progressing. All that is wanted is for officers to be more careful in watching their third class men, and to stir up a sense of responsibility among the company and non-commissioned officers. It would do no harm for the pressure to come from division headquarters. So far, the Second Division is lamentably behind the First. General Dakin, as a representative marksmen, ought not to allow this, and if he would take the matter in hand personally a change would soon be seen in the scores.

**THE SCOTCH TEAM.**—The final selection of a team for the American matches was made at Cow Glen June 26, and resulted in the following members being selected: Martin Boyd, Robert Luckie, Thomas Whitelaw, Peter Rae, Wm. Clark, R. McVittie, Mitchell, and Thorburn. The best final score was made by Boyd, 204 out of 225, which is 90.6 per cent. of the possible score. The lowest (Thorburn) made 179, which is 75 per cent. of the possible. The average score of the whole eight was 187 points nearly, or 83 per cent. of the possible score, showing, as we predicted a week since, that the Scotch team is going to prove dangerous. The average of this their last match is up to that of the American team in their series, though not so high as those of individual Americans. The Elcho Shield team was mentioned last week, and it will be seen that it differs but slightly from that for the Creedmoor matches. Colonel MacDonald, the captain of the Scotch eight, was given the right, by the unanimous vote of his team, to choose two additional members for a reserve. We shall watch with interest the further progress of the Scotch team, and give the results to our readers, as they come over by telegraph.

**FIRST NEW YORK DIVISION.**—At last the important order has been issued which defines the route of the Independence eve procession. General Shaler orders that, for the purpose of taking part in the great popular demonstration of the citizens of this city on the night of July 3, 1876, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, this division will parade on the evening of that day in full uniform. The general, field and staff officers, the cavalry and officers of the artillery, will parade dismounted. The cavalry and artillery will be armed with sabres only, and will be provided with torches. The artillery will parade without guns. The troops will form at 9 o'clock p. m., in close column, the head of each column resting on Third avenue, facing east, as follows: Third and First Brigades on East Twenty-second street; Second Brigade on East Twenty-first street; and they will march in the order named. The major-general commanding having accepted the invitation of the general committee on the Centennial Celebration to act as grand marshal of the illuminated procession, Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Third Brigade, will assume command of the division. The cavalry and artillery organizations will report as follows: The Separate Troop to the grand marshal, at the rendezvous, at 8 o'clock p. m.; the First Troop Washington Greys to the commanding officer of the division, at Twenty-second street and Third avenue, at 8:45 p. m.; three troops of the Third regiment of Cavalry to the commanding officer Third Brigade, at Twenty-second street and Third avenue, at 8:45 p. m.; four troops of the Third regiment Cavalry to the commanding officer First Brigade, at Twenty-second

street, west of Third avenue, at 8:45 p. m.; one troop of the Third regiment Cavalry and Batteries B and K to the commanding officer Second Brigade, on Twenty-first street and Third avenue, at 8:45 p. m. The commanding officer Battery B will detail one platoon to fire a salute at midnight at a point to be hereafter designated. The division staff will report as aids to the grand marshal, at the rendezvous, at 8 o'clock p. m. There are many peculiar features about this parade, none more singular than the ordering out of all officers without exception, dismounted. The Brooklyn orders are very different. Another curiosity will be the giving torches to the cavalry and artillery soldier. It has been sometimes done in Europe, but seldom or never here. We have no doubt that the spectacle of the midnight parade will be very imposing.

**FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The third class shooting of this brigade on Monday was distinguished by some disorder, very unusual with the regiments composing it. It seems that Captain Max Ehler, of Company G, Fifth New York, came to the range and early developed symptoms of intoxication, became uproarious, and finally had to be taken off the field in arrest, under guard of a party of the Twelfth New York. This escapade will probably cost the officer his commission. The shooting was better than that of the previous week. There were 145 men of the Fifth, 91 of the Twelfth, and 93 of the Twenty-second. The Twelfth sent 66 into second class, the Twenty-second 65 men, and the Fifth only 55. These figures show the difference in discipline.

**FIFTH NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The several organizations comprising this brigade will assemble for parade at their respective armories at 7 o'clock p. m. on the 3d July in full uniform, field and staff officers and Separate Troop of Cavalry mounted. Regiments, battalions and the Separate Troop, supplied with white trousers will wear them, otherwise the regular full-dress will be worn. The appointment of the following named staff officers is announced: William M. Ivins to be major and judge-advocate, vice William H. Male, resigned; and Charles B. Boynton to be captain and ordnance officer, vice Josiah S. Colgate, resigned.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The First and Seventh Infantry paraded at Princeton in commemoration of New Jersey's Centennial, on Tuesday, June 27, Brig-Gen. Uriah De Hart in command. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General Plante, will go into camp at Trenton on the 5th of July, remaining till the 11th, when the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General De Hart, will take its place, the latter remaining in camp till the 15th. On the 11th, the entire division will be reviewed by Governor Bedle. The veterans of Elizabeth, a few evenings since, presented General J. Madison Drake with an elegant badge of the Army of the James Society, made by Tiffany and Co. Company C, Third Infantry, accompanied by the band from Governor's Island, will leave Elizabeth on Monday morning, July 3, for Philadelphia, where it will become a part of the Centennial Legion. It will be absent three days. The command have new uniforms, and will parade 100 men. It will create a sensation. General J. Madison Drake has been made judge-advocate on General De Hart's staff. The band of the Third Infantry (numbering twenty-two pieces) has received its uniforms. The boys look handsome.

**THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.**—The following correspondence will explain itself, and be found interesting:  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a communication which appeared in your journal of date May 20, it is asserted that Corporal Paul Sanguinetti, of the Montgomery Greys, Second regiment, A. V. M., is the best drilled man in the State, and in other articles which have preceded it, it has been sought to convey the impression that the company above referred to is par excellence, the crack company, as regards drill, efficiency, and discipline of the volunteer militia of Alabama.

It may not be known to you that the Second Alabama is an organization, which for regimental purposes, exists on paper only, that not more than two or three of the companies have ever seen each other, and that battalion drill is a thing as yet unknown to them; facts which fully bear out your comment, that the "Second Alabama has no cause as yet to crow over the First Alabama." The First Alabama, first as a battalion, and later as a regiment, has been organized since 1872. It has a large and commodious armory; a rifle range; the companies drill weekly; the regiment twice a month. On the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Houston, the First Alabama visited Montgomery as the guests of the Greys, and in the following April the Greys returned the visit by becoming the guests of the First Alabama at Mobile. I mention this fact to show that the two commands are not unknown to each other, and while I readily admit the smart appearance, showy uniform, and general efficiency of the Montgomery Greys, I do not for one moment admit their superiority in any respect over any of the Mobile companies of the First regiment, A. V. M. In support of my claim, and as for the reasons above given, a battalion drill between the two regiments is out of the question. I assert, and am prepared to substantiate my assertion by a competition, if one can be arranged, that I will name a company from the First regiment which will compare favorably with the Greys, in company drill, in the manual of arms, in discipline and in general efficiency; and that I can name a non-commissioned officer from my own company who will drill against Corporal Paul Sanguinetti, of the Greys, for "the proudest eminence the latter now occupies" of being the "best drilled man in Alabama." More than that, I will name a team of ten men from the First Alabama who will shoot against a similar team from the Second Alabama with regulation Springfield's, cal. 45, at 200 and 500 yards, under the Creedmoor rules, for a badge, or cup, as may be determined upon. Unless my propositions are accepted, I trust we shall see no more of articles, which while praising an efficient and really excellent organization, seeks to do so at the expense of other equally meritorious commands.

CAPTAIN FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, A. V. M.

MOBILE, JUNE 17.  
The second letter is as follows, and our readers will agree that it is a manly and chivalrous one:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I see from correspondence and remarks in your issue of June 10, that a certain member of the First regiment, A. V. M., has become riled at the assertion that I was the best drilled man in Alabama.

Now, while I never caused such an article to be published in any paper to that effect, still I am willing to make a practical demonstration of the truthfulness of such a thing. Before this can be done though, I will have to receive a properly authenticated challenge from some member, either of the First or Second regiment, A. V. M., proposing a drill, and a purse of sufficient amount to compensate the winner for the trouble which it would necessarily cause him.

I am proud that I am a member of the Second regiment, A. V. M., and while my regiment happens to be called the Second, to member of it will play a "second fiddle" to any tune which the First can draw out.

"Justice" seems to be "puffed up" (trying the same trick that the frog in the fable did), with confidence in his own

superiority, judging from the article above referred to. Montgomery is a considerable portion of Alabama, and has within her limits some of the best drilled men in Alabama. I bear no malice to the First regiment, or to any member thereof, on the contrary, I like all with whom it has been my pleasure to meet, belonging to that body. I am willing to do "justice" to all, and ask that I may be done by, as I wish to do. In conclusion, I will say, words do not decide who is the best drilled man in Alabama, and the only way such a thing can be done is by a genuine old-fashioned "set-to," with a rifle of U. S. Army regulations, and a competent officer to command.

PAUL SANGUINETTI.

We are happy to see from the Montgomery "Local Intelligence," that the writer of the second of the above letters has been lately promoted, and now owns the title of Sergeant Major Sanguinetti. Corporal or sergeant, one thing is clear. Paul Sanguinetti is a man from the extreme tip of the prize plume he so gallantly won, to the last nail on the sole of his number five. He means business all the time, so that the quicker that competitive drill is arranged the better. Then we shall know in very truth who is the best drilled man in Alabama.

**FIRST RHODE ISLAND.**—This battalion was exercised in the school of the battalion on Monday, at 5:30 p. m., on Market square, Dyer and South Water streets. The command looked well in the neat fatigue uniforms in light marching order. Right of companies, rear into column, was well executed from column of fours; marching in column of fours right in front, change direction by companies to the left was well done, although rear rank kept distances poorly in column of companies. In forming division from column of companies men lost distance in the oblique, and were slow in bringing hands up at double time, but divisions showed good fronts and marched steadily, changing arms in good time, and with precision. In breaking from column of companies to column of fours, distances were well kept. At review, alignments were well preserved generally, but in passing first time, the captain of right company changed direction to the left, following the music. This led to some confusion; but the second time the mistake was not repeated, and the review was much better performed; officers saluting in good style. Companies left front into line was gone through with in good style, but men were slow in bringing hands up at double time, many in rear rank not coming up at all. After the men got their marching by, the wheelings were well executed, although in wheeling into line, captains seemed to have rather an indefinite idea of their places. The battalion improved very much toward the last part of the drill, showing that practice and frequent street drills was all that was necessary to make a fine drilled battalion. Good material, men generally well set up, and march with steadiness and precision when in column of companies. Gazing about in ranks, is too general. General alignments, the guides should run with more life; positions correct, but too long getting them. The officers and men deserve great credit for the energy and promptness generally displayed throughout the drill, and when it is remembered how few battalion drills this command have had, it will be conceded by all that this drill is a great improvement on the last, and that in a few drills more a good degree of excellence will be attained. At 8 o'clock Colonel Goddard marched his command to the armory, where they were dismissed. The regiment has tendered a review to Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, which has been accepted. Review takes place in Philadelphia, Monday, July 3, at 8 o'clock a. m.

**MICHIGAN.**—An order calling for the first general encampment of the Michigan State Troops was issued June 20 from Detroit. When this is carried into effect it will be the first time the men have ever been together as regiments. The encampments will be held at the following-named points: First regiment at or near Jackson on Monday, July 31; Second regiment at or near Grand Rapids on Monday, August 7; Third regiment on Grosse Ile, Detroit River, on Monday, August 14. The object of the encampments being military instruction, the entire time will be devoted strictly to that purpose. The officers of the Second Michigan met at Grand Rapids recently and elected Captain W. C. Millard, of Niles, to fill the vacant majority of the regiment.

### VARIOUS ITEMS.

- THE Forty-seventh New York will pay a single day's visit to Philadelphia September 12.
- THE Brooklyn Gatling Battery has just elected Lieutenant S. Ibbotson.
- THE Veterans of the Seventh New York are to board at the La Pierre House on Broad street between Chestnut and Walnut.
- THE Eighth New York have determined to go to Philadelphia the second week in August.
- THE Thirty-second New York will be out Monday evening, field and staff mounted, hang the expense and fire works.
- CAPTAIN H. J. Boehrer has mustered in Company D, Eighth New York, with 120 men present. How is that for a small regiment?
- FIRST Lieutenant Edw. M. Smith is the latest promotion in the Thirtieth Brooklyn. The Thirtieth will be "on deck" Monday night with the rest of the boys.
- THE next week is to be full of merry making. The Jersey encampment is an assured success, the First Brigade beginning at once.
- EX-FIRST Sergeant Herman C. Hager, of Company A, Seventh New York, was buried last week, honored by the presence of most of the members of his old company.
- THURSDAY, June 29, Colonel Henry E. Roehr, of the Thirty-second New York, gave a lecture in German in the Turn Halle, Meserole street, Brooklyn. Subject, battle of Long Island.
- IT is understood the Quartermaster's Department at Trenton will fit out the camp of the Jersey troops, and provide all the tents with board floors.
- THE Philadelphia detachment of the Twenty-second will board at the Atlas Hotel, close to the Centennial buildings. No camp this year.
- CAPTAINS Peter Schlig and Charles Waage, and Lieutenants Robert Moll and Henry Doeringer have been commissioned in the Thirty-second New York.
- THE Forty-seventh New York will turn out next Monday evening to join the local Centennial celebration. Assembly at 7 p. m. Field and staff mounted.
- THE Evening Bulletin observes of a friend of ours that "Paul Sanguinetti made the best individual score and was considered the best drilled man at Pensacola. Bully for Paul." So say we.
- A TELEGRAM from London June 24 announces that Scotland has won the international rifle challenge trophy, competed for at Edinburgh by Scotch, English and Irish twenties. Scotland scored 1226, England 1201, and Ireland 1140.
- ON Thursday, June 22, the Third New York Brigade shot at Creedmoor. The Seventh had 210 men, 25 going into first class; the Eighth, 191 men, 11 going into first class; the Sixty-ninth, 60 men, 8 going into first class.
- AT a public meeting in Elmira June 22, presided over by General A. S. Diven, and addressed by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, \$14,150 was pledged for the New York State Soldier's Home, to be erected by the G. A. R.



— CAPTAIN Koss, of the Fifth, is now quite happy. Captain Bruer has gone on the supernumerary list, and Koss takes the right of the line. Now all the young fellows will try to out Koss.

— THE Geiger Badge fell to Mr. Farwell last Saturday for 39 bull's-eyes in 40 shots. Yale and Weber made 28, Overbaugh and Roux 23; Rathbone, Blydenburgh, and Homer Fisher, 23 each. Below that we don't count.

— THERE are four Sharps rifles and eight Remingtons in the American team and reserve. It remains to be seen who will go into the team itself. Yale and Jewell are pretty sure in, for Sharpe, and probably Overbaugh.

— COLONEL Spencer, of the Fifth New York, has thought better of the Philadelphia parade, in common with the rest. How they all bless the Twelfth for leading them out of their difficulty.

— THE Twenty-second New York compromises on the Centennial question. One battalion parades July 2, with Colonel Porter and Major McGrath, on Broadway, the other goes to Philadelphia with Lieutenant-Colonel Camp.

— THE regular military practices at Creedmoor will be suspended during the month of July. This is good news to the perishing militiamen, whose purses are in the general condition of leanness now common.

— THE field and staff of the Nineteenth Battalion, Newburgh, have all resigned in a body, owing to troubles in the command. As usual, outside political influence fomented all the troubles, till a trifle becomes a serious matter.

— LEON Backer has been elected second lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-second New York. Lieutenant Backer, when rifle shooting was first introduced, was the most distinguished marksman of the Twenty-second, and used to carry some dozens of medals, won at the matches of his command.

— THE assessments on the members of city regiments going to Philadelphia are being paid up this week, at the rate of \$15 and \$30 a head, according to the style in which the gay revellers propose to indulge. The attendance promises less and less daily as the weather gets hotter, and cash scarcer.

— THE Second New York Brigade closed practice at Creedmoor on Friday, June 23. The numbers who went and the numbers who got out of the third into the second class are as follows: Ninth, 190 men, 104 second class; Eleventh, 97 men, 24 second class; Seventy-first, 118 men, 63 second class. The first class men were: Ninth, 36; Eleventh, 3; Seventy-first, 17.

— THE Boston Tigers, with white rabbit skin caps on their heads, accompanied by the Old Guard in white coats and black bearskins, passed our office on Friday, June 23, on their way to the Charleston boat. They will be back next Monday if sun-stroke does not set in and deprive the world of its two brightest ornaments. On Tuesday they were received at Charleston by the German Fusiliers and Washington Light Infantry, and made the guests of the city, while the stars and stripes waved everywhere.

— COMPANY I, of the Twelfth New York, the "Highland Guard, under Captain Mauro, had a tremendous time at Lion Park last week. Talk about your Seventy-ninth. The Twelfth has more Scots in it, and gude brads Scots at that, than any regiment in America. You should have seen the Scottish games, Eh mon, but it was a braw sight, to see that chief Cowan skirling the clubs about his head. Jim Mace was no where.

— GENERAL Wm. G. Ward puts it very neatly in his order for a turn out of his brigade on Independence Eve; that it will be hereafter a matter of pride to every member that he participated in the Centennial parade. So it will, and especially when he remembers that he did it in the cool of the evening on Broadway, not sweating down Market street at midday.

— THE Boston Citizen Soldier, an infant publication affected with the usual troubles in teething, finds fault with us for reporting the annual dinner of an Ancient and Honorable body at Providence. When the editor gets a little older he may find out that there are actually some artillery regiments outside of Boston with as good a title to the name as those inside.

— THE American team for the Irish Return Match will not show much difference from the Centennial team. Farwell, Bruce, Overbaugh, Dakin, and Hyde stand on their scores. Fulton has made 218 out of 250; Blydenburgh, 216; Allen, 207, and Gale, 201 since, while Rathbone, Fisher, Lamb, Morse, Dunsenbury, Davison, and Anderson have ranged all the way to 180. The American average of team of eight last match is 81 per cent.

— THE final competition for places on the Scotch team and reserve, telegraphed June 27, alters the composition slightly. The team will number Clark, McVittie, Whitelaw, Boyd, Menzies, Mitchell, Finlay, Rae, Paton, and Thurburn. Their average in that day's competition was 183 points for the whole ten, and 183.35 points for the team of eight; that is to say, 22.93 per cent. The Irish team, trying seven shots at the two longer ranges, made an average of 88.19 per cent. the same day.

— MR. Jordan L. Mott has given a badge to the Eighth New York Rifle Club, which is likely to remain the object of contest for many years. First, the club is split into teams, the winning team to win it three times before property passes. Then the members of this team are to compete, and the man who wins it three times is to hold it. Colonel Scott says he feels too old to undertake the task; but Captain Barker, being young and tender, will try it.

— THE New York National Guard has received its warrants for uniform funds, at \$7 a head, for men doing duty. The total amounts are: Seventh regiment, \$4,908; Eighth, \$2,457; Eleventh, \$2,313; Twelfth, \$2,348; Twenty-second, \$3,510; Seventy-first, \$2,433; Third Cavalry, \$2,389; Separate Troop Cavalry, \$387; Washington Grey Troop, \$344; and Battery K, \$336. This shows who does the duty all the time. Divide by seven and you find that the largest paper regiments are not always the largest for duty.

— THE Twelfth regiment Dramatic Club pants for new laurels, and the members are going to have another play on the boards in August. This time it is to be an old stand by. Tyrone Powers, once famous, "Order of the Day." Captain Burns is to enact the villain this time, and Adjutant Murphy will play Major O'Dougherty. The question remains, who shall play Old Fritz? It needs a first class actor, and he ought to be a short weazened little man, of which there none among the burly Adonises of the Twelfth. It is sometimes a misfortune to be too good looking.

— ONE more leaf is added to the garland of glory that encircles the brow of Columbia on Independence Day. The Columbus Light Artillery, of Columbus Mississippi, hold high festival on that day within their embattled halls. Would we could dine with them, as they requested us, but fate forbids. All the same we are in spirit with Captain W. N. Munroe, Lieutenant E. R. Bliss, and Sergeant V. Kern, who, with Private P. H. Jones, compose the committee of invitation. The Columbus Battery was dangerous in war, in peace it is the essence of hospitality.

— WE have received from the Brigade I. R. P., First Brigade, a letter defending the recent shooting of his brigade at Creedmoor from the charge of being "decidedly bad," and stating that there were 98 instead of 93 men who shot into second class, and seven men who gained the marksman's badge. While we fully admit all the facts, we are compelled to hold to our characterization. The shooting of the First Brigade on that occasion was decidedly positively bad. It was not comparatively bad, for the others are as a rule ten times worse. However, we refer fully to the matter elsewhere, and can only say to Major Cowperthwait that he need not feel that we are unjust. Bad as it is, the shooting of the First Brigade is still better than that of any other brigade.

— THE Poppenhusen badge was won by A. B. Van Heusen, of the Twelfth New York, last Saturday. It proved to be a great ugly 500 yard target badge, with plenty of enamel and very little gold. Those who won the marksman's badge by their scores in this match are as follows: A. B. Van Heusen, 41; Alex. Fyfe, 40; G. E. More, 40; C. F. Robbins, 40; W. Robertson, 39; W. Edmondstone, 37; T. M. Murphy, 36; W. C. Clark, 36; W. H. Cochran, 36; J. A. Gee, 35; W. Lindsay, 35; W. Stuart, 35; F. H. Schanck, 34; T. J. Doan, 33; B. Wiswall, 32; W. E. McCready, 32; W. G. Dominick, 31; J. W. Gardner, 31; Jas. Bryan, 31; E. H. Madison, 30; H. Funke, Jr., 29; H. C. Du Val, 28; J. Drummond, 28; H. Fisher, 28; G. F. Merchant, 28; Geo. Waterman, 28; J. L. France, 27; C. H. Aggie, 25; W. C. Reddy, 25; H. B. Carrington, 25.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

THE past week in Congress has been remarkable rather for sins of omission than commission. The Senate has declined to agree to any of the sweeping retrenchment measures passed in the House, and the prospect of any agreement upon the appropriation bills, before the expiration of the fiscal year, seems exceedingly slim. The only thing upon which the National Legislature is likely to pass within a day or two is the joint resolution offered by Mr. Kasson, that the two Houses shall, on Saturday, July 1, adjourn to Philadelphia, and meet in regular session in Independence Hall at noon on Tuesday next, July 4, 1876. The dramatic and pic-nic-ian features of this plan will recommend themselves to the hard-working and benevolent legislators, who certainly deserve a rest after passing the soldiers' bounty bill.

On the 26th of June the Senate took up the Army Appropriation bill, as it came from the House, and made short work with it, striking out all the sections reducing the Army or the pay of the Army, and the sections requiring the reorganization of the Army. The bill, as it passed the Senate, leaves the Army as it is, and the appropriations were restored to the figure fixed for our present establishment by Secretary Taft, in his revised estimates, which were five millions less than General Belknap's. In response to the urgent request of the members from Texas, the Senate added the following section to the bill, thus, to this extent, increasing the Army: "Provided, That the cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company and kept as near as practicable at that number; and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas." The bill as it passed the Senate is, as compared with the bill of last year, \$372,000 less. The latter was too small by \$665,000, for which a deficiency bill had to be passed. The present bill, as it now is, therefore, is \$1,087,000 less than what has been appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. The net additions to the bill as it passed the House will foot up \$3,378,200. It will now go to the House and will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and if not favorably reported by them will be so announced to the House, and on it then a conference committee will be asked. The Sundry Civil bill will be reported to and passed by the Senate this week.

In the debate on the Army appropriation bill Mr. Logan said: If any committee in this Senate or in the other branch of Congress can regulate the Army in all its appointments, pay, and everything else, on an appropriation bill, they would be undertaking a task that I do not desire to engage in, so far as I am concerned. There is a bill before the Military Committee reducing the Army, also one reducing the pay of the Army, and other bills of very great importance. I have examined those bills very carefully, and I submitted a proposition to the committee a week ago, and we determined that at this point of time of the session it was inexpedient to bring them before the Senate, and therefore we agreed to postpone action by the committee on those bills until December or the next session of Congress. . . . We propose to examine these questions in reference to the salary of the officers of the Army, the pay of the soldiers, the reduction of the Army, all at the same time; but we do not consider that there will be time to do it at this session of Congress. In cutting down the Army it is a very simple proposition to just strike at it as a careless surgeon would use the knife, without attempting to cut out the cancer or the sore, to cut the body anywhere he might strike. That would be a simple proposition; but, if you wish to reduce the Army so as to leave the Army efficient, you want to do it in a proper way. Now I say that, in my judgment, the staff corps of the Army is much too large or the Army itself; but you do not propose to touch the staff corps by this bill. Why, sir, by your bill you strike merely at the line of the Army; you cut off ten regiments at one fell swoop. You cut off by this bill ten regiments of soldiers and officers too, but you leave four hundred staff officers standing as they do to-day, salary and all. Is that any way to reduce an army? Does any man who understands army matters desire to reduce an army in that way? The staff corps of the Army is the portion of the Army that receives the high salaries. When you regulate the Army, you should regulate its staff corps, the line of the Army, and everything connected with the Army, so as to equalize it, not have a heavy end and a light end; but this bill just cuts salaries anywhere it may strike, for the purpose of inducing the people to believe there is economy in it. There is no economy in it, but there is disorganization of the Army in it; and that is all it means. . . . You reduce the regiments to ten, but how? By numbers; that's all. You reduce the number of regiments but you reserve the officers in the Army and put them in other places. Is that the way to reduce an army? Is that what you mean by a reduction of the Army? This proposition is a humbug before the country; it means nothing in the world except deception. There is no honesty in it. . . . Any Senator or Representative who would desire to reduce the salary of a lieutenant in the Army wants to put that lieutenant out on the grass. The idea of the salary of a lieutenant in the Army being reduced when he gets but \$1,800 a year, I think is simply absurd. His pay only equals that of one of the clerks

in the Treasury Department, and you call it economy to reduce the expenditures by cutting down that pay. I would not stay in the Army five minutes if it applied to me, and I do not believe any one will if you reduce his salary so that he cannot pay his grub bills.

It is the duty of the Congress of the United States, if salaries are too high to pass a law regulating salaries; but the very moment you reduce those salaries on an appropriation bill, without repealing the law, which you do not do, which you have no right to do on an appropriation bill, as I maintain, you leave the salary just as it was before, except that you do not appropriate money to pay it. The General of the Army, or the major-generals, or anybody else, can proceed against the Government for the larger amount which should have been appropriated in the appropriation bill. It does not reduce their salaries; it only reduces the appropriation to pay their salaries. You allow them so much. You may, it is true, repeal the law in an appropriation bill, but that is not proper legislation.

In the House, June 26, Joint Resolution to issue such arms as the Secretary of War may deem necessary for the protection of this Territory passed. In the Senate, June 26, the following were referred to proper committees, (S. 731), to limit and fix the Signal Service, (H. R. 2017), for relief of sister of Lieut. J. F. Irons, late First Artillery, (reported with amendment); also (H. R. 58), to equalize bounties of soldiers, etc.; (S. 941), for relief of Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Gardner.

GENERAL HOWARD has written a very interesting account of the battle of Gettysburg, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, describing in a very convincing way what he saw and did on that memorable field. To the *Galaxy* for the same month, General Custer contributed a paper entitled "Battling with the Sioux," which we think ranks with the most graphic descriptions of actual Indian warfare extant. The most remarkable characteristic of this military writer, is the amount of literary labor he performs, under circumstances which utterly unfit most men for such occupation. At the head of a column of restless cavalry, travelling at the rate of fifty miles a day, on the look out for and watched in turn by a wary and dangerous foe, this versatile dragoon finds time—while his command is resting by the way, or soundly sleeping at night—to jot down with a pencil upon a sheet of paper placed on his saddle, the most fascinating accounts of military life and adventure. The great charm of General Custer's style is its simplicity and wonderful descriptive power. We see the hero of the story face to face, the landscape stretches out before us as in one of Church's or Bierstadt's pictures, and the stirring life of the soldier and frontiersman is reproduced with almost photographic fidelity. In the same magazine is an attractive account of "Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh," by Headley, and "Souvenirs of a Man of Letters," by Mr. J. H. Siddons. The last named sketch is rich in reminiscences of the British Army in the time of the "Iron Duke."

General Tyler is described, by General Howard in his article, as "an officer quick of apprehension, and as fertile in expedients as Lee's commanders." Of General Hooker, General Howard says: On the 28th, after his arrival at Frederick, General Hooker was relieved from the command, and General Geo. G. Meade was appointed to succeed him. I was not, at this time, familiar with the points at issue between General Halleck and Hooker, but I was somewhat acquainted with the feeling towards General Hooker among certain officers of rank in our Army. President Lincoln wrote him on the subject in a letter dated the 14th of June. He says, "I have some painful intimations that some of your corps and division commanders are not giving you their entire confidence." One of these officers, about the 18th or 19th of June, quite fiercely assailed me for "constantly sustaining General Hooker," saying in substance that I was the only corps commander that spoke always in Hooker's defence. I replied that "I was always loyal to the officer the Government saw fit to place over me." Though I believed, and do so still, that my dispositions at Cancellorsville were as good as the position permitted, and that the defeat there was not due to any neglect on my part, wilful or otherwise, but to other causes (as I could have explained, had I ever been called upon by the committee on the conduct of the war or by General Hooker); nevertheless, I was made to feel soon after that battle that General Hooker blamed me, and was against me. This made me so much the more careful in what I said, particularly after General Schurz wrote me to the same effect, with a view to prevail on me to withdraw from the corps. And whatever private grievance I might have, I trod it under my feet, for I believed that General Hooker had grand qualities. He was cool and brave in action, clear-headed in council, and of a popular turn with the troops, and probably as able in matters purely military—in forming and executing plans of campaign embracing tactics and strategy—as General Lee. His great fault was that he was unmerciful in his criticism of senior and rival commanders. Judging of the Army feeling as exhibited in private interviews, and in the usual canvassing of reputations and characters around the camp-fires, I believe the change of commanders, ill-timed as it seemed, was acceptable to the officers.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Vienna, June 22, announces that Field Marshal Bylandt-Rheidt has been appointed Imperial Minister of War in place of General Von Koller, resigned.

CHOLERA continues to ravage some parts of Southern India with relentless severity. It is especially severe at present in the district of Kristnagherry; and the week before last, nearly 270 deaths occurred from this disease in the Oosoor district. During the year 1875-6, very nearly 129,000 persons died of cholera within the territories dependent upon the Government of Fort St. George.

The recent accounts of alleged defeats of the Egyptians by the Abyssinians are officially contradicted. The war terminated on the 9th of March last, and no fighting has occurred since. The greater portion of the Abyssinian army is now disbanded, the remainder being ordered to the province of Moghly, where a revolt is in progress. The Egyptian army is returning home, only a few battalions remaining on the frontier.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette*, June 7, says: Major Van Straubenzee, late 100th Foot, who has been appointed deputy adjutant-general of the 3rd Military District of which Kingston (Canada) is the headquarters; served with the 32nd Regiment at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan; was severely wounded on the 27th December, 1848 (medal with clasp); with the force under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes, near Peshawur, in May and June, 1852 (medal with clasp); served as brigade major in China, and accompanied the expeditionary force to the North; was present in every engagement from its landing at Peking to the occupation of Peking (medal with clasps and brevet of major).

THE motto of England is that she can submit to inferiority in vessels of defence, but never in those of offence, and when it was seen that the *Duilio* would be armed with cannon of sixty tons weight, England immediately constructed the *Infexible*, with cannon of eighty tons. But Saint-Bon, the Italian Minister of War, raised those of the *Duilio* to one hundred tons, and added also a secret torpedo, which makes it the most powerful vessel in the world. An English naval architect offered his services to the government for the construction of this vessel, but Italy preferred to employ her own sons, whose ability had already been proved and in whom she had confidence. The vessel is 310 feet long, 59 wide, and is of 104,600 tons weight.

A DESCRIPTION of the new Sultan is given by a Berlin correspondent of a London paper. Murad the Fifth is "of middle height, more slender than broadly built; his exterior displays a certain vivacity and energy foreign to the Oriental character; his face is rather long and his nose sharply cut; his more intelligent than bold eyes are large and dark, his forehead small, and countenance pale. He is well instructed, and not only speaks Turkish, Arabian, and Persian with fluency, but has also a knowledge of French and English rare amongst his country people. He has read Shakespeare, and is a great admirer of La Fontaine's fables. He studied at the Military Academy in Constantinople, and has occupied himself deeply with tactical studies. Murad is saving and simple, and not enervated by harem influences. He accompanied his uncle, Abdul Aziz, in 1867 to the International Exhibition in Paris, and on his way through Coblenz, where the Sultan remained two days, Murad was presented to the Emperor, on whom he made a very favorable impression."

THE N. Y. *Times* correspondent at Rome, June 6, says of a recent review of the Italian army: The different corps of this or that class of arms made a creditable display, and taken as a specimen of the whole army, proof enough was given that, under the present strict discipline and constant movement, this instrument for the defence of the State is not rusting. According to the Ministerial organ the State has now 435,000 men who have been under military discipline from one to five years. To this number is to be added 90,000 men who have had six months' instruction, and 265,000 of the second category who have had fifty days' instruction. Making necessary deductions the country is able to put on the first call 300,000 men into the field, with a reserve of 185,000. In the second line the force is 85,000 men, with a reserve of 80,000; making the whole effective force of the army 650,000 men. The 300,000 men of the first line can be put in motion and concentrated before the end of the second week after the first order is given. In case of need of an expeditionary corps, such a body, to the extent of 100,000 men, can be got ready in fifteen days, with all necessary equipments for effective service. This corps, if the demand be extraordinary, can be carried up to 150,000 men.

THE *Cork Examiner* relates that Lieutenant Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, a young man whose courage is only equalled by his modesty, amused himself on Derby day in a striking and original manner. Starting from Charing Cross on June 13, by the Dover mail, with a light summer canoe—one of the Maidenhead "cockle shells"—weighing about sixty pounds and measuring about fourteen feet in length, with a change of clothes and a bottle of cold tea he prepared himself for the task of paddling across the

Channel. There was no mayor, no crowd, no special correspondents to see him off, his only confident being a coast guard man, who had taken a rough forecast of the weather. At three o'clock, daybreak, on Derby morning, he started from Dover harbor, and paddled himself into Calais harbor by half-past nine, doing about thirty miles zigzag across the Channel in six hours and a half. His reception on the French side was not enthusiastic. He went on board the mail steamer, lying ready for her midday passage to Dover, and was followed by a French official, who demanded harbor dues in that injured tone which a Frenchman knows so well to assume. He did not pay the dues, but changed his clothes and had his breakfast on board the steamer, returning the same day to London. As an effort of pure courage the voyage beats both Webb's and Boynton's.

SURGEON Sandford Moore, Instructor Army Hospital Corps, read a paper on "Our Organisation for Aiding the Wounded in Battle," at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday, the 29th of May. Mr. Moore was, in 1870-71, an eyewitness of the prompt relief afforded to the wounded by the excellent system of field hospitals in use in the Prussian Army. Two general principles appear to be acted upon with regard to the wounded; the one, which is more modern, is that of separating the wounded from the moving force, then isolating and distributing them. The other, upon which the British Medical Service has been conducted, is to carry the wounded along with the army. In the British Service twenty-seven ambulance wagons are needed by each brigade, but in the Prussian Service only six per division of two brigades, which are supplemented by four movable field hospitals containing 800 beds, with a reserve of two field hospitals containing 400 beds, giving temporary ward shelter to the wounded. On the British system the twenty-seven wagons are supplemented by two field hospitals, with a reserve of one and three-quarter field hospitals, in which there is only shelter for the very severely wounded, the remainder being carried on with the moving force. Each Prussian battalion takes the field with a medicine cart, a few stretchers, and two surgeons, with four bearers per company. In slight engagements field hospitals are not established unless by orders of the general of division, but in general actions they are set up at some distance in the rear of the bandaging places, which are just outside the range of the enemy's rifles. The sanitary detachment is made up of a fixed proportion of ambulance carriages and store wagons and equipment, as well as surgeons, bearers, nurses, drivers, etc. There are three sanitary detachments to each Prussian army corps, one being attached to each of the two infantry divisions, and the third held in reserve. The bearers are all trained, and a more elaborate training is given to the hospital orderlies.

THE *United Service Gazette*, apropos of military justice in India, says: Courts martial in the British army are often fearfully and wonderfully constructed machines of justice, but we fear that in the armies of native chiefs courts martial conducted on the English plan must frequently be little better than burlesques. It would be difficult, for instance, to exceed in ludicrousness the following record of a recent trial in Baroda: A court-martial assembled on Thursday, May 6, at Col. A. Hardy's quarters in the city, for the trial of Lance Duffedar Shaik Amier, H.H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry. The prisoner was charged by Capt. E. Lynn with—1st charge: While at Camp Khadi, on March 1, with attempt to take Capt. Lynn's life. 2d charge: Insubordination and insult. 3d charge: Disobedience. 4th charge: Desertion. Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty." Finding: The court finds the prisoner not guilty of charges 1st, 2d, and 4th, and acquit him of the same. Guilty of 3d charge, with extenuating circumstances. Sentence: The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, sentence him, Lance Duffedar Shaik Amier, H.H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry, to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private, and to suffer eight days' extra duty—A. Hardy, colonel, president. April 21, 1876. Recommendation to mercy: The court begs to recommend the prisoner, Shaik Amier, Lance Duffedar, to the favorable consideration of the confirming authority of mercy, owing to his long confinement, age, and past good character—A. Hardy, colonel, president. Approved and confirmed—J. Divine, general, commanding H.H. the Gaekwar's troops. Baroda, April 27, 1876. Remarks by Gen. J. Divine: Shaik Amier, Lance Duffedar, H.H. the Gaekwar's 1st Troop Siledar Cavalry, will be released and return to his duty in the 2d Troop Siledar Cavalry, in the rank of Lance Duffedar. I am of opinion that the court acted right in their finding, and believe with them that Shaik Amier was driven to "disobedience" by the harsh way in which he was treated; and Capt. E. Lynn is cautioned for the future, and on his behaving with due prudence and discretion as a commanding officer, or next time he behaves himself like he has in this case he will be cashiered from H.H. the Gaekwar's service, and those are no idle words of mine—J. Divine, general commanding H.H. the Gaekwar's troops. Baroda, April 27, 1876.

THE *Pull Mall Gazette* states that in a manual of instruction for non-commissioned officers and men, recently published at Vienna, many quaint and

curious details are given of the procedure to be observed in the Royal and Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army in carrying out a sentence of death. In the earlier paragraphs it is laid down that the execution is to take place on the morning of the second day after the prisoner has been informed that judgment has been pronounced against him. Should, however, circumstance render it inconvenient to accord this term of grace to the condemned man, an officer commanding a force in the field in the presence of the enemy is empowered to shorten the prescribed respite; but, in any case, the prisoner is to be allowed at least three hours to prepare to meet his end. When the morning fixed for the execution arrives, two lieutenants are to repair on horseback to the authority in whom the right to remit the sentence may be vested, and, without formal introduction, are to supplicate him for pardon for the condemned man. Should their request be granted, they are forthwith to ride at full gallop to the officer commanding the execution party, and stay his hand. Should, however, the pardon be accompanied with an intimation that it is not to be divulged until the last moment, they are to wait until the men of the firing party are making ready their arms before they proclaim the message with which they are charged. The punishment parade is to be commanded by a major, or, failing an officer of that rank, by the senior captain available. The guard is to consist of two companies; the immediate escort of a sergeant, a corporal, and twenty-four privates. As the time appointed for the execution draws near this escort will proceed to the place where the prisoner is detained. It will be there formed into a hollow square, six men on each face. The condemned man, accompanied by a priest, will be led into the hollow square of it, and the escort will then move off in slow time to the place of execution. On its way thither it will not pay any compliment. In the meantime the remainder of the guard will have been also formed into a hollow square, half a company being drawn up on each face. When the escort has arrived within the square thus formed, the sentence of the court by which the prisoner is condemned will be read aloud to him. He will then be required to kneel and his eyes will be bandaged by a man whom he has the right of selecting from among his comrades. While this is being done, the firing party, consisting of eight men, will load their rifles behind the rear face of the square, under the supervision of an officer. When all is ready the officer commanding the parade will signal to them with his sword. The rear face of the square will open and admit the firing party, which will advance as close as it can to the kneeling man without touching him. As the major lifts his sword they will make ready as silently as possible. Four men will take aim, two pointing at the head, the other two at the breast, and on the order "Fire!" which will be given with as little delay as possible, they will discharge their pieces. The other four men will remain ready to give the *coup de grace* should the bullets of the others have failed to do their work. The chaplain will then address an earnest exhortation to the whole parade, and afterwards offer up a short prayer for the departed, during which all will kneel. The parade will then be dismissed, a corporal's guard being placed over the corpse until sunset, when it will be buried by a working party of privates.

A SPECIAL despatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* dated Alexandria, May 23, says: "The fate of the Egyptian army in Abyssinia is exciting a great amount of comment, and various unfavorable rumors are afloat. There can be no doubt the war is over, but perhaps it will never be known at what expenditure of men and money. About eight thousand soldiers have arrived at Suez, and three steamers are now due with troops. Some three or four thousand are still at Massowah, and these, making about fifteen thousand who have returned, are said to be all that may be expected. This leaves about fifteen thousand unaccounted for. Several thousands of these were doubtless killed in the first and second battles; the remainder are unable to leave on account of their wounds and the rainy season having set in. The condition of these poor men can be easily imagined. The fierceness and cruelty of the Abyssinians are said to have been fearful. The battle of November last is described by an eye witness as a total annihilation of the Egyptian forces, and in corroboration of this I hear of one regiment, leaving Suez six hundred strong, represented by eight men on their return. All sorts of means are adopted to prevent the truth being told, and the nakedness of the land from being known. The soldiers as they arrive at Suez are conveyed to Cairo by train at night. Orders have been issued in the towns and villages prohibiting mourning for the dead." The *Army and Navy Gazette* commenting on the above, says: "In a daily paper, 'under the influence of well-known financiers,' there is a remarkable and startling paragraph which would lead one to think the Egyptian army had been destroyed in some recent engagement in Abyssinia. The war there ended last March. There were certainly heavy losses early in the year . . . but there is no reason to feel the least anxiety."

THE London *World* asks: "Is it not a curious thing that nobody seems to know anything either as to the origin or the exact significance of the 'trooping of the colors,' notwithstanding that every soldier and almost every civilian is familiar with that ceremony *unequid ad nauseam*? A friend of mine, who has a curiosity in such matters, spent a couple of days last week in an energetic attempt to gather information on the subject; but nothing was to be learnt at the Guards' Bri-



gade Office, in the archives of the War Office, from the shelves of the United Service Institute, or among the traditions of the Service Clubs. If any readers can throw a light on the subject, I am sure the Service will thank me for giving prominence to their communications. General Tufto has an idea that the trooping of the colors comes to us from the Germans, and is symbolical of their ceremonious reception by a force on taking the field, and that the marching of them along the face of the parade is to remind every individual soldier of the duty he owes to his colors, and to demand from him the tacit pledge to fulfil that patriotic duty. Major O'Dowd, who has less sentiment by nature, and of whom long colonial service has taken the edge of chivalry, opines rather to the view that the ceremony is significant of the formal housing of the colors after having been in the field; and, being a man of erudition, cites Grose on military antiquities to the following effect: 'The captain leading them (his troops with their colors) out of the field, and coming near to the place intended to lodge his colors, converts the ranks of musqueteers of both divisions to the right and left outwards and joins them; and being so fixed the body of pikes stand in the rear and the ensign at the head of them, the captain before the colors with the

drum, and sergeants guarding the colors on each side, and the lieutenant behind the standard-bearer; and all being advanced shall troop up with the colors folded to his lodgings or quarters; and as he approacheth thereto, he shall, with a bow to his captain, carry in his colors; then the word shall be given to all the musqueteers to make ready; that being done, they shall all present, and upon the beat of the drum, or other word of command, give one entire volley.'

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### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

GERHARD—HOWELL.—Thursday, June 22, by the Rev. H. R. Beadle, WILLIAM GERHARD (late U. S. Army), to SALLY LYLE, daughter of Arthur H. Howell, Esq.

HALL—DE CAMP.—At Fort Benton, Montana, June 8, 1876, Assistant Surgeon JOHN D. HALL, U. S. A., to Miss ELLEN J. DE CAMP, granddaughter of the late Surgeon S. G. J. De Camp, U. S. Army. No Cards.

### STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY

NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME.	Rate.	Guns.	Ton'ge.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
ALBA, screw.	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.	N. A. Station, Port Royal.	Omaha, screw.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edw. Simpson.	Pac. Station, Callao.
Alaska, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. A. A. Semmes.	En route to Boston.	Onward, s.	4th	3	701	Lt.-Comdr. Edw. S. Keyser	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s.	3rd	6	640	Comdr. J. D. Marvin.	New York.	Osage, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	Port Royal, S. C.
Alarm, s.	4th	1	400	Lt.-Comdr. W. B. Hoff.	Torpedo boat, New York.	Passaic, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Ashuelot, paddle.	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Edm. O. Matthews.	Asiatic Station, Nagasaki.	Patuxent, s.	3rd	3	872	Lt. John K. Winn.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Brooklyn, s.	2nd	20	2000	Capt. John H. Upshur.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk, Va.	Palos, s.	4th	6	306	Lt.-Comdr. Albert S. Barker	Asiatic Sta., Canton, April 30.
CANONICAL, s.	4th	22	550	Comdr. Chas. A. Babcock.	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Pennacola, s.	2nd	22	3000	Capt. John Irwin.	Flag-s., N. P. Sta., San Fran.
CATSKILL, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. Henry Wilson.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Phlox, s.	4th	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Tug, Annapolis, Md.	
Congress, s.	2nd	16	3000	Capt. Earl English.	N. A. Sta., Philadelphia.	Pinta, s.	4th	2	806		Norfolk, Va.
Colorado, s.	1st	46	3032	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Sho e Sta., New York.	Plymouth, s.	2nd	12	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Constellation, s.	3rd	10	1236	Lt.-Comdr. Edward Terry.	Spec. Serv., Annapolis, Md.	Portsmouth, s.	2nd	14	846	Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr.	N. P. Sta., Mare Island, Cal.
Dale, s.	3rd	6	330	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Annapolis, Naval Academy.	Powhatan, paddle.	2nd	17	2183	Capt. T. Scott Fillebrown.	Spec. Serv., Norfolk.
Despatch, s.	4th	4	730	Comdr. Fredk. Rodgers.	Washington.	Potomac, s.	2nd	22	1475	Comdr. H. A. Adams, Jr.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
DICTATOR, s.	2nd	2	1750	Comdr. Aaron W. Weaver.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.	Relief, s.	4th	2	468	Lt. John F. Merry.	Receiving Ship, Washington.
Fortune, s.	4th	3	306	Lt.-Comdr. De W. C. Kelis.	Washington.	Rescue, s.	4th	11	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.
Franklin, s.	1st	39	3173	Capt. Saml. R. Franklin.	Ville Franche.	Richmond, s.	2nd	14	3000	Capt. Philip C. Johnson.	Flag-s., S. P. Sta., Valparaiso.
Frolic, s.	4th	8	614	Lt. W. C. Gibson.	S. A. Sta., Montevideo.	Rio Bravo, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Cr. H. L. Johnson.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Gettysburg, p.	4th	22	518	Lt.-Comdr. F. M. Green.	Washington.						
Hartford, s.	2nd	18	3000	Capt. Stephen B. Luce.	Port Royal.						
Huron, s.	3rd	4	450	Comdr. C. C. Carpenter.	N. A. Sta., Cruising.						
Independence, s.	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. Pattison.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	SAUGUS, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Fred. R. Smith.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
Intrepid, s.	4th	1	330	Comdr. C. L. Huntington.	Torpedo boat, Newport.	Saco, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. Chas. J. McDougal.	San Francisco.
Jamestown, s.	3rd	16	828	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Sabine, s.	3rd	22	1475	Comdr. A. R. Yates.	Receiving Ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
Junata, s.	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. Dana Greene.	Norfolk, Va., June 8.	Santee, s.	3rd	48	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Kearsarge, s.	3rd	6	695	Comdr. F. V. McNair.	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.	Shawmut, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. G. C. Wilite.	N. A. Sta., Tampico, Mex.
Lackawanna, s.	10	10	1000	Comdr. G. A. Stevens.	En route to Sandwich Is.	Speedwell, s.	4th	306	Lt. T. M. Gardner.	Tug, Portsmouth, N. H.	
LEHIGH, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. J. D. Graham.	Port Royal, S. C.	St. Louis, s.	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Byron Wilson.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
MAHOPAC, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	St. Marys, s.	3rd	16	786	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	School Ship, New York.
MANHATTAN, s.	4th	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. B. F. Day.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal.	Supply, s.	4th	2	547	Comdr. G. W. Hayward.	En route to Philadelphia.
Marion, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.	Ordered to Europe.	Swatara, s.	3rd	8	910	Comdr. A. P. Cooke.	N. A. Sta., Tampico, Mex.
Michigan, p.	3rd	8	450	Comdr. C. H. Cushman.	Spec. Serv., Erie.	Tallapoosa, p.	4th	2	650	Lt. D. G. McRitchie.	Spec. Serv., N. A. Coast.
Minnesota, s.	1st	46	3000	Capt. A. W. Johnson.	Flag-s., New York.	Tennessee, s.	2nd	23	2135	Capt. W. W. Low.	Asiatic Sta., Hong Kong.
MONTAGUE, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. F. McGree.	Norfolk.	Tuscarora, s.	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Jos. N. Miller.	On way to Honolulu.
Monocacy, p.	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Joseph P. A.	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai, for repairs.	Vandalia, s.	4th	8	910	Comdr. Milton Haxtan.	Port Royal.
Monongahela, s.	2nd	11	920	Capt. Lewis A. Kimberly.	Norfolk, Va.	Wabash, s.	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving-ship, Boston.
Nantucket, s.	4th	2	496	Comdr. E. K. Owen.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.	Worcester, s.	3rd	15	3000	Capt. W. W. Queen.	Receiving-ship, Norfolk, Va.
New Hampshire, s.	2nd	15	3000	Commodore J. M. B. Clitz.	Fitting for Store-s at Port Royal.	Wyandotte, s.	4th	2	550	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins.	N. A. Sta., Norfolk.
Nina, s.	4th	4	306	Mate J. H. Brown.	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.	Yantic, s.	3rd	3	410	Comdr. R. S. McCook.	Asiatic Sta., Nagasaki.

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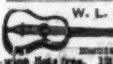
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